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U.S., NICARAGUA BEGIN 9TH ROUND OF TALKS

FL102224 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2210 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today inaugurated the ninth round of talks between government representatives of Nicaragua and the United State in Manzanillo, Colima State, a port on Mexico's Pacific coast. The secretariat's official communique reiterated that the Government of Mexico has supported these talks as a way of contributing in an important manner to lessening the tension in Latin America and reaching a political understanding which would permit a peaceful solution to the conflicts, and to establish a climate of peace and cooperation which would bring development to all of the region's nations.

The U.S. delegation is headed by Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, the president's special representative on Central American affairs, and the Nicaraguan mission is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, MEXICO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

PA101522 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Dec 84 p 11

[Excerpts] Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina have just taken a new step to counter the current crisis by forming the Multinational Enterprise for the Promotion of Capital Goods in Latin America [Empresa Multinacional para la Promocion de Bienes de Capital Latinoamericanos] Latinequip. The organization's purpose is to reduce imports in this important manufacturing subsector, and foster regional technology and seeks to confront the causes of the economic collapse that our peoples have suffered since 1981.

During the meeting to form Latinequip, it was admitted that the production of capital goods has occupied a secondary place in Latin America's industry. This process, that was speeded up when World War II erupted, was based on a reduction in imported finished products. This procedure yielded good results during the first year and the region was able to grow at a rate higher than 5 percent annually.

Nevertheless, as Latin America's industry increased, so did its foreign debt, which grew from $59 billion in 1975 to $350 billion by the middle of this year. Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, the most advanced in the manufacturing industry, have the largest foreign debt -- approximately $250 billion.

In 1981, imports collapsed and imaginary surpluses began to appear in commercial balances. Although Latin America will attain a $20-billion commercial surplus this year, its balance of payment deficit will total $25 billion because of the foreign debt interest.

CORRECTION TO SELA SECRETARY VIEWS AREA CRISIS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SELA Secretary Views Area Economic 'Crisis'," published in the 10 December Latin America DAILY REPORT, page A 1, first paragraph, last line:

...assembly of the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics [Oficina Intergubernamental Para la Informaticas]... (correcting name, supplying vernacular)

DELPECH DISCUSSES CHILEAN BORDER ISSUES

PY082025 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Dec (NA) -- Marcelo Delpech, under secretary for border and southern issues, stated that of the 15 pending border problems with Chile, "13 can be solved totally on the basis of mutual compensations," while those related to the Patagonia continental ice and to the zone of Laguna del Desierto require "more arduous" talks. In statements to the daily EL FUEGUINO of Ushuaia, Delpech revealed that the possibilities of Chile granting Argentina a "sort of free zone near Punta Arenas for the export of national lamb via the Pacific is being studied."

Delpech stated that the Swiss Government has been chosen as arbiter for eventual controversies because "we have reviewed previous situations and found that, currently, the Swiss president is the designated arbiter in three treaties which Argentina has signed for the compulsory solution of controversies." He added, "Moreover, the national interest is safeguarded because the parties have the right to accept or not accept the arbiter for the respective court proposed by Switzerland."

Delpech said that "it is painful to accept a transaction which implies the recognition of Chilean sovereignty over islands that we considered our own, but, I reiterate, this was the best solution to this century-old conflict and opens really promising possibilities along our long border."

Regarding the air boundaries over the Beagle Channel, Delpech said that in order "not to complicate the negotiations, the 1919 Paris convention and the 1944 Chicago convention, which established, from the legal point of view, that the air space is accessory to the sea and land agreements, have been accepted."

Delpech revealed that at a certain point in the negotiations "Cardinal Casaroli's expertise brought about a rapprochement which led to the drawing up of the treaty, a task which was carried out by only four persons."

When he was asked about the controversies which will still be pending with Chile after the agreement over the Beagle Channel and the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan is signed, Delpech stated that "the 15 points regarding the mountain range [Andes], which are a matter of setting up the border marks and not of establishing the limits, will take a long time to solve due to the practical difficulties posed by the criteria followed in the demarcation." Delpech added that "I believe that of the 15 pending points, 13 can be solved totally on a compensation basis, the remaining issues are those related to the Patagonia continental ice and the zone of the Laguna del Desierto." The under secretary stated that "in the first case there are natural obstacles and in the second, Laguna del Desierto, there is a problem of undefined limits in an area occupied by Argentina." Delpech concluded by stating that "it is exactly the opposite case from the three islands: It is an ongoing controversy to establish where the limit passes through Laguna del Desierto, but right now we are occupying the area."

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO SELL GRAIN TO IRAN

PY110147 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Argentina has signed an agreement with Iran which provides for the sale of 1 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of corn. This information was disclosed by Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Lucio Rica and the president of the National Grain Board, Alberto Ferrari Etcheverry, during a press conference.

1985 DEFENSE BUDGET CUT TO HALF OF 1984 TOTAL

PY101745 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- Argentina's 1985 defence budget has been virtually cut by 50 percent in relation to last year, military sources revealed yesterday. Defence has been allocated 12.9 percent of the national budget, i.e., at total of approximately two billion (thousand million) dollars. The calculation is based on an estimated gross national product (GNP) of 65 billion dollars. If the budget included expenses totalling approximately 24 percent of the GNP, military expenses would be slightly over three percent or half that registered during 1983, the sources calculated. Military industries represent 1.8 percent of the total budget, almost 600 million dollars. The Army accounts for a third of defence expenditure, approximately 640 million dollars, the Navy just under 500 million, and the Air Force 180 million. Sources said the fleet would have to reduce its days at sea and the Air Force its flight time. To avoid risks due to a reduced defence capacity, measures are being studied to take military industries off the defence budget, the sources added.

STATE OIL COMPANY URGES CRUDE PRICE HIKE

PY092307 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- The State Oil company (YPF) yesterday said a substantial increase in crude oil prices is necessary in order to finance its deficit, which this year alone totalled over 1.2 billion (thousand million) dollars. In a press release YPF also demanded it be given a larger share of state revenues from petrol taxes and charged that last month the federal government took 78.2 percent of all premium petrol revenues for itself.

Expressing its difficult situation in a series of figures, YPF said that its foreign debt -- 5.44 billion dollars up to the end of 1983 -- has generated 600 million dollars in interest payments alone. But despite the grim picture, the company said the country would not lack oil next year and ruled out the possibility of having to import fuel stuffs.

YPF said the price it receives for crude should increase to 107 dollars a cubic metre by March 1985, which would mean a 60-percent hike over what it currently gets. It added that while it received 11.3 dollars per barrel of oil in October, production costs per barrel were 16 dollars, which in annual terms means a net loss of 800 million dollars. YPF estimated as well that, on an annual basis, it is losing 2.7 billion dollars due to the difference in what it receives and international oil prices, now around 28.4 dollars per barrel.

YPF welcomed the fact that the 25-percent petrol hike this month did not all go to the federal government, "but rather to improve YPF's financial situation".

CNEA PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY

PY110259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2009 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Exerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (TELAM) -- Alberto Constantini, president of the National Commission for Atomic Energy (CNEA), today said that he is optimistic because the president of the nation has always supported the Argentine nuclear policy and mentioned it as an example of Argentina's achievements.

Constantini made these remarks at the metropolitan airport upon his return from Montevideo, where he attended the inauguration of the ninth congress of the Latin American Association of Biology and Nuclear Medicine Societies.

He stated that at that forum he announced the decision of Raul Alfonsin's government to decisively support the development of nuclear medicine and the use of radio isotopes in the agriculture, livestock, industry, and energy fields.

Constantini stated that although the developed countries are concerned about the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, he believes that the proliferation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in nuclear medicine and in increasing production is necessary.

Regarding an important meeting he had previously held with President Alfonsin, the CNEA president said that they discussed the future of nuclear policy. He added: I specifically asked the president for the normalization of projects in this field, since Atucha II has been delayed 3 years and the same goes for Agua Pesada. What I asked him is that the first plant be finished by 1989 and the second by 1987 [dates as received]. I also explained to the president, he said, that the only plant that could meet the energy demand of some 600 megawatts in 1990 is Atucha II, because the Yacyreta hydroelectric plant will not have any turbines operating by then. Constantini said that another request he had made to the president referred to the salary policy for scientists and technicians since some state enterprises are paying three times the salary received by CNEA employees.

RADICAL PARTY HOLDS NATIONAL CONVENTION

Chairman Defends Party Actions

PY101926 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2231 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (DYN) -- Conrado Storani, the chairman of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] national convention, today harshly criticized any U.S. plans to invade Nicaragua. He stated that this "is the Argentine position" on this question. This is the first specific and official reaction by a member of the Argentine Government to this possibility.

During a speech he delivered at the opening ceremony of the UCR party convention and that was heavily applauded by conventioneers, Storani stated that "American soil must not be an area of war." He said: "If we look at the map, we shall see that the Northern Hemisphere encompasses the civilized and rich world, while the Southern Hemisphere encompasses the world that is always being subjected to the same insane monetarist adventures, to the Trilateral Commission, to adventurers, to threats of war in the Americas, with ships that transport nuclear missiles to Nicaragua and ships that sail to establish contacts in Nicaragua."

In his speech, the energy secretary strongly defended the UCR government's actions during its first year in government. He said that the UCR "is the most lasting and important political force in Argentine history, and one of the most important parties in (?the world) which, through the renewal of its leadership, has achieved the necessary strength" to grow. Storani said that 1 year after the UCR assumed power "no one can charge that there has been one single case in which the government has violated the laws or the Constitution." He added that relations between the executive branch and Congress "have been marked by complete respect for constitutional rules." He added that "no provincial governor from any political party can charge that issues have not been handled within the framework of the Constitution or that relations between the national executive branch and provincial governments are not at a good level."

Moreover, Storani noted that throughout the present year in Argentina "there has not been a single political prisoner, a single case of persecution of a union leader, or a single case in which the state of emergency laws which are provided for in the Constitution had to be enforced."

Speaking about the defeat of the union democratization bill in Congress, Storani said that despite its defeat "the government has been sufficiently intelligent to see that the harmonious handling of national affairs, national coexistence, and the need for national unity are kept above group interests." Nevertheless, he admitted that he would have liked to see "political pluralism" within the unions, "since I believe that they are still based on a totalitarian policy that is derived from the Professional Associations Law approved in 1953."

Regarding relations between the government and the Armed Forces, Storani said that the government gave a historic example" by treating the military sector in an energetic, realistic, prudent, intelligent, and wise manner."

Storani criticized the "temporary oligarchies" that have helped "to destabilize governments of the people since 6 September 1930," the year in which President Hipolito Yrigoyen was ousted. At this point he admitted that "the courts have yet to issue rulings about [words indistinct] many irregular cases, charges on human rights violations," and he expressed his hope that the courts "will justly punish" the guilty ones.

Storani harshly criticized the foreign debt problem that was inherited from the last military government, a foreign debt that "was contracted by profiteers who drained Argentina for 7 years."

The chairman of the UCR convention also defended the UCR's economic program, adding that the party program supports and makes possible "the sustained growth of production levels." Storani noted that "the government did not want to follow the path of establishing regular salary adjustments to solve the economic situation [words indistinct] or palliate the crisis."

Speaking about matters related to his administration at the head of the Energy Secretariat, Storani defended his plan for production of energy resources. He noted that "we have considerably increased [word indistinct], oil self-sufficiency, for the first time in our history Government Oil Deposits has exported a total of the incredible sum of $354 million of fuel oil, and we have only imported $30 million worth of kerosene."

Commenting on the foreign debt, Storani noted that when the government requested a credit from the U.S. Treasury and four Latin American nations (Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela) "we had the $300 million we requested, so what doubt can there be [about the government's image]?" He said: "I believe that it was a bold move to show both Argentines and foreigners, the nations of the Americas and the world, that a new democracy has come into being, that a new form of solidarity within the framework of Latin American integration was taking shape." He noted: "It was a perfect and bold move, since we have already paid back the $300 million." But he said that "we shall have to continue paying for several years $5 billion in interest rates on our foreign debt," but he explained that "we shall be one of the few countries that will pay it with our own resources, without starving our people, without damaging our business sector."

Lastly, Storani said that the agreement that was achieved last week with the U.S. banking sector through which "over 320 banks and the Argentine Government have agreed on excellent negotiating conditions" has been "a complete success." He added that "we are an example for the rest of the Latin American countries on how to handle foreign debt negotiations."

Debate on Candidacy Reforms

PY101750 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Radical Party national convention heatedly debated the issues of incompatibility between public and party posts and the inclusion of non-party candidates in electoral lists on its opening day yesterday, without reaching agreement despite a personal plea by President Raul Alfonsin. In a telephone conversation with convention chairman Conrado Storani, Alfonsin urged the convention to at least approve refomrs totheparty charter to allow candidates from other parties to be included in the electoral lists, because of legislative elections due in the Province of Tucuman in March.

The Radicals in Tucuman -- one of the 15 provinces they lost in October 1983 -- had formed an alliance with the Federal Vanguard party of Celestino Gelsi and the charter reforms are required for the joint list of candidates to be run by the two parties. But by press time last night the convention was divided, with one group supporting the candidacy reforms while the other wanted them to be studied by a special committee to report within 90 days.

There was a similar division on the incompatibility issue, on which those in favour wanted the ban on simultaneously holding public and party posts to be suspended until the expiry of the current party authorities' mandates next June. But the rival groups also wanted the issue to be studied by a committee which would have 90 days to prepare a report. Alfonsin himself is particularly affected by the ban as he is chairman of the party. But other high-ranking government officials also hold posts in the party leadership and are technically violators of the ban.

A two thirds majority vote is required to reform the charter.

The only issue on which there was unanimous agreement was to set up another committee to study an overall internal reorganization of the party and for the convention to meet again within three months to hear its report, convention sources said.

The convention got off to a guiet start shortly after midday with Storani, who is secretary of energy, reporting on the government's performance over the past 12 months and specifically on the achievements of his own department in negotiating the renewal of oil contracts signed during the former military regime. He said Shell would invest 290 million dollars during the duration of its contracts while other contracts would mean investments of 286 million dollars.

His report was followed by the first incident when Santa Fe delegate Jose Castanon asked the chair to have various items of the party charter read and especially those to come up for debate during the convention. But Castanon was overruled by Storani who said the charter required the convention to first hear the report from the governing board and the party blocs in Congress. This sparked a heated debate which ended when Vice-president Victor Martinez walked on to read the governing board report. He was followed by Senator Antonio Napoli and Lower House member Cesar Jaroslavsky who read the reports of their respective bloc. Castanon then submitted a motion for all the convention to be declared null and void because of the violations of the incompatibility ban and the debate became general.

PERONIST MOVEMENT INAUGURATES 'RENEWAL FRONT'

PY101730 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Peronist Renewal Front, a group set up by political and labor leaders on Friday, was described yesterday as a political mechanism aimed at bringing about fundamental changes in the movement.

Labour leader Jorge Triaca, one of the promoters of the Front, said the Peronist movement was in an amorphous situation from which the Front intended to pull it out, but it would not try to influence decisions at next Saturday's Justicialist Party Congress. Triaca, one of the four secretaries-general of the General Labour Confederation (CGT), said more than 600 delegates would be in Buenos Aires to attend the congress and the Front would be at their disposal all this week to explain its aims. The Front also groups the Movement for Unity, Solidarity and Organization (MUSO) headed by former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero, the Peronist Unity Front headed by former presidential candidate Italo Luder, and the Committee of 25 headed by Lower House member Roberto Garcia.

Triaca said the Front was not against any person in particular, but against procedures and it wanted to submit a renewal proposal to function as an open forum within the party.

Asked if the Front sought the removal of Buenos Aires Province party leader Herminio Igelsias and the Justicialist movement's first vice-president Lorenzo Miguel, Triaca replied: "Iglesias is a provincial leader and Miguel is a labour leader, but neither of them is Peronism."

The Buenos Aires Province party congress headed by Iglesias, which on Saturday announced it would defy a court order to renew the current provincial leadership, called for a "mobilization of the Peronist people" in the province and for party reforms seeking greater efficiency.

JUSTICIALIST CONVENTION BOLSTERS IGLESIAS

PY092350 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] (NA) -- Buenos Aires Justicialist Party convention delegates last night replaced 20 dissident national party delegates with men loyal to provincial party leader Herminio Iglesias.

National Deputy Norberto Imbelloni said 340 of the 660 provincial convention delegates met last night in Lanus. However, the Electoral Court refused to send overseers to verify the count after it ruled recently that the current leaders' mandates had terminated last October 30.

Iglesias, speaking to reporters at the Wilson Club in Lanus, said current party leaders would not heed the court ruling. "We're going to continue in our posts until (August) 1985 because that's what the grassroots decided," he said.

Provincial delegates decided to replace 20 of the 241 delegates being sent by Buenos Aires Province to the December 15 national party convention. Among those taking their places will be Lower House minority leader Diego Ibanez, Imbelloni, and Lanus Mayor Manuel Quindimil. Delegates removed from their posts include national Deputies Alberto Melon and Diego Guellar. Igelsias said the delegates would propose that ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron continue as national party president.

Party sources reported that political and union figures set up an alliance for the national party convention. Former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero, national Deputies Miguel Unamuno and Roberto Garcia, Carlos Grosso, unified General Confederation of Labor Secretaries-General Jorge Triaca and Osvaldo Borda, auto workers leader Jose Rodriguez (a Committee of 25 leader like Borda and Garcia), among others, reportedly agreed to set up headquarters at a downtown hotel to push for the "total renovation of all party authorities".

JUNTA MEMBERS TO BE CHARGED WITH ATROCITIES

PY101740 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Dec 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Federal prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera said yesterday that the members of the first three juntas of the previous military regime would be charged with "torture, illegal deprival of freedom, and murder." He estimated that "in Argentina there were at least 9,000 murders" committed by repressive forces and that in spite of the large quantity of written proof, the former commanders had tried to avoid responsibility by passing it on to their subordinates.

In an extensive statement to the press, Strassera said the former commanders were responsible for having given the forces under them orders to commit these crimes, but pointed out that the number of men implicated in repressive excesses was small in relation to the quantity of men in the Armed Forces. Strassera insisted that "one must distinguish between those who fought loyally against guerrilla forces and obeyed apparently legal orders and those who savagely tortured the persons detained." The official stressed that "there are documents, testimonies and other evidence" that the former commanders-in-chief gave orders for atrocities to be committed. He added that to the methods of combating terrorism -- illegal detention, torture and murder -- were added other crimes, such as looting the victims' homes and selling them subsequently with the use of false papers.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN NAVY CAPTAIN'S ARREST

Admirals Review Case

PY100026 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Dec (NA) -- According to information leaked by Navy sources, the Council of Admirals tomorrow will discuss Captain Astiz' case, a case that has drawn the Navy's attention because it typifies the situation of low-ranking military officers who obeyed orders during the struggle against terrorism. The leaked information states the following:

"Navy sources have leaked that Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa has summoned an urgent meeting of the Council of Admirals for Monday, 10 December. The call for the meeting is related to the detention of Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz, who has been charged with participating in the illegal arrest of Dagmar Hagelin. This particular case, which is an example of obedience, has already been the subject of a military court decision. This event draws the attention of the Navy because Captain Astiz' case is the typical case of a low-ranking officer who obeyed orders during the struggle against terrorism. The Council of Admirals meeting will start at 1000 on Monday, 10 December, and will be presided over by the chief of the Navy Staff."

Details of Proceedings

PY102252 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1952 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (DYN) -- Federal Judge Miguel del Castillo today arranged for Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz, being tried for the disappearance of Dagmar Hagelin, not to appear for identification and decided that this proceeding, scheduled for this morning, be carried out with photographs instead. In the meantime, it is clear that Navy officials are concerned about the arrest of Capt Alfredo Astiz.

The judge's decision was disclosed to the media by the plaintiff's lawyer, Luis Zamora, who is a member of the Center for Legal and Social Studies shortly after 1430. Zamora stated that the judge had thus acknowledged a request filed by Astiz' lawyer, who had questioned the efficiency of the proceeding scheduled for 1000. Zamora stated that Astiz' identification would be carried out with photographs and added that "regrettably, the Navy and the indicted officer's will has thus been imposed," which in his opinion represents a "clear deterioration of the image of the court and the judicial branch." When Astiz' arrival at the court was expected, the Council of Admirals, formed by the high commands of the Argentine Navy, met at the Libertad building. The council has declared itself in permanent session, and thisis interpreted as a clear sign of the great concern within the Navy as a consequence of the arrest of Astiz, who remains in the Buenos Aires Naval Base.

Identified From Photographs

PY102334 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA) -- Luis Zamora this afternoon disclosed that several witnesses today recognized Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz as the man who headed the operation during which Dagmar Hagelin was wounded and detained by a Navy command. Zamora stated that the witnesses today appeared before Federal Judge Miguel del Castillo's court and identified Astiz in photographs since the indicted captain refused to be subjected to the proceeding and his lawyers requested that he be identified by photographs.

FURTHER ON SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES IN TUCUMAN

PY102206 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Dec 84 p 11

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman -- Local political circles have been surprised by statements made in this city by Fernando Pedro Riera, the provincial governor, who has said that the presence of leaders of the Shining Path, a subversive Peruvian movement, has been confirmed in the country. However, for some time now reports originating from sources close to security agencies have indicated that the scope of the actions that the subversive groups are allegedly undertaking is actually broader. In fact, three areas are said to have been identified far from this city where young people may be receiving some sort of military training.

The Shining Path activities may be linked with the presence of members of the Peruvian subversive organization some 3 months ago in Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. The Peruvian terrorists, whose presence in other northwestern Argentine provinces has not been ruled out, may have entered the country with the mission of getting in touch with radical university leaders and infiltrating the university student movement. After this objective has been attained, seditious activities would begin over an area that may include neighboring countries. According to unconfirmed reports, other groups, allegedly led by Nicaraguan instructors, have also been detected. The groups are said to be operating in three areas. The first area is located to the north, in Trancas Department, specifically in San Pedro de Colalao, 100 km from this capital. This group may occasionally move to nearby Salta Province. The second group may be operating in the Taco Ralo area, 100 km south of this capital, where the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) appeared more than 15 years ago and where a training camp has been discovered. The third group may be operating in eastern Tucuman, in the locality of Virginia and in others bordering Santiago del Estero. The alleged members of the groups are reportedly receiving training until they begin their operations. Only some special tasks have reportedly been planned, such as an attack against a personality very close to a Catholic university. These reports have not been confirmed, however, because the governor could not be reached in his house yesterday.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PLOT AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY110145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (AFP) -- It was officially disclosed here today that the Italian-Argentine "jackal," Jose Luis Maria Marinaro, who has been hired by Bolivian and Colombian drug trafficking families to murder U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr, is not acting alone and is being protected by foreign and Bolivian criminals.

This information was released by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, who stressed that Interpol and the Bolivian police have been mobilized to search for Marinaro and his accomplices and that security around the ambassador has been tightened.

It was announced 10 days ago that the "Jackal" had entered the country. On that occasion, the assassin was identified in photographs carried in the Bolivian press and on television.

PERUVIAN POLICE SAID INVOLVED IN BORDER INCIDENT

PY110220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata today denounced the fact that two members of the Peruvian Republican Guard had taken part in actions carried out by Peruvian citizens on Bolivian territory 10 days ago. The incursion took place in the border area of "Ulla-Ulla" (200 km east of this capital). During the incident, the Peruvian policemen and citizens murdered two Bolivian peasants and killed approximately 48 vicunas. This animal's hide is very valuable throughout the world. Alvarez Plata said that he has placed the case in the hands of the Defense and Foreign Ministries so they can lodge the appropriate protest.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER REPORTEDLY FLEES TO EUROPE

PY082044 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 7

[Excerpts] Tamara Sanchez Pena, Hernan Siles Zuazo's controversial adviser for international and political affairs, has fled the country according to unofficial sources. According to the information obtained, Tamara Sanchez traveled to Europe at the suggestion of the Armed Forces, which are concerned over the development of political issues in which Tamara Sanchez played an important role.

COB SEEKS REMOVAL OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL

PY081110 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] Executive Committee today issued a document denouncing the presence of undesirable individuals currently occupying high-ranking posts. COB Permanent Secretary Noel Vazquez read the following document to the press:

[Begin recording in progress] ...torturers and agents of the repression conducted by Banzer and Garcia Meza hold high-ranking government posts. The COB Executive Committee has repeatedly said that participating in high circles of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government are prominent members of the repressive fascist regimes of Generals Banzer and Garcia Meza.

It is regrettable that our reports, which have been duly verified, have not prompted government authorities to remove these torturers of the people from their posts.

The case we are reporting now is extremely irritating and annoying for the workers and all of the Bolivian people. We are referring to the intelligence director of the Interior Ministry, Colonel Hernan Gallardo [name indistinct], who has served as leader of the (?COD) [Departmental Labor Federation] of Oruro and as pyschological operations chief in General Banzer's regime. The COB demands the immediate removal of this gentleman and his prosecution and punishment for his participation in repressive actions against our people, particularly against militants, workers, and revolutionaries.

La Paz, 7 December 1984; signed by the COB National Executive Committee [end recording]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS FAIL TO FINISH SENTENCES

PY101610 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1607 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Dec (EFE) -- According to a report published by the newspaper PRESENCIA, most of the drug traffickers arrested by the Bolivian police do not serve their full sentences, leaving the penitentiaries with simple medical certificates.

According to an investigation in the La Paz penitentiary, where 80 percent of the inmates are drug traffickers, 150 of them have left in the past few months due to illness and only 11 have returned to jail.

Jorge Koehler, under secretary of justice of the Interior Ministry, has said that the drug traffickers who are ill should be in hospitals. However, this is not the case as some of them openly walk the La Paz streets, while others have moved to other cities or abroad.

Government officials point out that the economic power of the cocaine traffickers has caused increased corruption at some administrative levels in the Bolivian justice system.

According to international organizations, Bolivian drug traffickers make profits of over $2.5 billion per year, which has made them a real economic power in this poor Andean country.

In some Bolivian penitentiaries, the cocaine traffickers are given special privileges in their cells and better food. It has even been revealed that some of them have special permits from penitentiary officials to leave at night and return the following day.

'RIFT' REPORTED IN PINOCHET-U.S. RELATIONS

PY080210 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Speaking to a German newspaper, Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan has said that the fall of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet is imminent. He added that depending on the attitude to be adopted by the Armed Forces, which are Pinochet's main supporters, Pinochet's fall will be more or less violent. In a statement made in the Soviet Union, where he lives in exile, Luis Corvalan said that tin the struggle against the dictatorship we are willing to unite even with rightist sectors.

But let us hear a report form our correspondent in Santiago on the present situation in Chile.

[Begin recording] This is a report from the Chilean Journalism Board. There have been increasing rumors today about a rift between the Pinochet regime and the U.S. Government. Although it was learned that the U.S. ambassador in Santiago held a meeting at the at the beginning of this week with socialist Ricardo Lagos, president of the Democratic Alliance [AD], neither the U.S. Embassy nor the socialist leader have issued any statement on what was discussed during the meeting. Moreover, in a statement issued at the end of last week, the [words indistinct] socialist association notes that Reagan is reportedly completely disappointed with Pinochet and that he hopes Chile will achieve some specific progress toward democratization. [end recording]

DEL VALLE CRITICIZES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

PY101436 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the French and Spanish Governments have adopted a harsh attitude toward Chile. They condemn our actions, make recommendations, and interfere in domestic affairs. The Chilean foreign minister also said that the United States should understand that we are capable of handling our affairs ourselves, that we are adults, and that we are perfectly able to handle our affairs without following established formulas.

In an interview published by the newspaper EL MERCURIO, Del Valle stressed that he could not assert that the Spanish and French Governments intend to destabilize the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

Asked about the U.S. Government's frequent expressions of concern over the Chilean situation, Del Valle said that some statements issued by either the U.S. State Department or the U.S. ambassador have been obvious instances of interference in Chilean domestic affairs. He added: In other cases, there was merely an exchange of ideas and reciprocal information, and there was no interference in domestic affairs.

The Chilean foreign minister noted that the U.S. Government's concern over the Chilean situation is different from that shown by France and Spain, "because the U.S. Government and ours share the same philosophy, while Spain and France have socialist governments." He said that one of the things he would request from the U.S. Government in his capacity as Chilean foreign minister is that the U.S. Government come to our aid if Chile, as a Western ally, ever requests U.S. Government cooperation in the anti-Marxist struggle. He noted: We have not yet established when and how this cooperation may be needed, but when the time comes I would request the U.S. Government to aid us, but without interfering in Chilean domestic affairs unless we ask for it.

Asked whether this request may come too late, Del Valle stated that by adopting a policy of interfering in Chilean domestic affairs, the U.S. Government may destabilize the Chilean Government, and this could lead to what happened in Nicaragua. The Chilean foreign minister said: The United States has to know the best way to confront communism, since it has had regrettable accidents in other parts of the world.

Regarding the state of siege that has been enforced in the country since 6 November, Del Valle noted that we do not want to fall into the same situation as Nicaragua, and if harsh measures are needed they have to be enforced. He said: I am not in favor of harsh measures, but if the situation demands that they be enforced because there is vandalism, because there is a terrorist escalation, then I certainly believe that they should be enforced.

On Meeting U.S. Ambassador

PY110122 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today noted that the government appreciates it when foreign diplomats make observations on the country's situation but without making recommendations. The foreign minister was referring to the meeting he had this morning with U.S. Ambassador James Theberge. The Chilean minister said that he and the U.S. diplomat had previously agreed to hold periodic get-togethers every 15 to 20 days to discuss questions of bilateral interest and that today's meeting was the first. Del Valle reported that he and the U.S. ambassador spoke about several topics in general, but did not dwell on any one of them. It was a friendly talk, he added, and we analyzed many points. Asked whether during their meeting the U.S. ambassador commented on the declarations he had made in an interview published in yesterday's press, the Chilean foreign minister replied that he had not made any comment or reference to the interview.

The Chilean foreign minister told a Santiago-based newspaper that some statements by spokesmen for the U.S. Department of State and by the ambassador in Santiago interfered in the internal affairs of Chile. In this regard, the U.S. ambassador today said that Minister Jaime del Valle understands very well the U.S. concern over the situation in Chile. In turn, Minister del Valle today said that quote, when observations are made in the form of conversation without making recommendations, then one cannot but be appreciative of those observations, unquote. And that was the tone of the conversation he had with the U.S. ambassador today.

On the other hand, the Chilean foreign minister said that it is very unlikely that the government will grant safe-conducts to the three individuals who have taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy, because there are warrants for their arrest. As has been previously announced by government officials, the refugees in the Swedish Embassy participated in the attack on the 10th Carabineros Police Precinct on 4 November when two policemen were killed. It should be recalled that Chile does not have an agreement on asylum with Sweden, and so the refugees can only leave the country if the government decides to grant them safe-conducts.

GOVERNMENT-CHURCH RELATIONS SERIOUSLY STRAINED

PY092159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 8 Dec (TELAM) -- The possibility that the government of President Augusto Pinochet will take action against French priest Pierre Dubois of the parish of the conflictive and combative neighborhood of La Victoria in the wake of offensive statements the priest has allegedly made against the president, has generated serious tension between the government and the Chilean Catholic Church.

The problem, which was caused by a Spanish newspaper report on the statements the priest allegedly made, today came to light when Francisco Cuadra, the minister secretary general of government, reported that the government is analyzing the veracity of the Spanish newspaper report. Cuadra made this statement when asked whether the government might take action against Father Dubois if the statement he made to a Spanish newspaper is considered offensive to the president.

In any event, there is tension between the two sides, and it is feared that the government may impose some sort of sanction on the priest even without having a copy of the newspaper report on the statements he made.

In a speech he delivered today, President Pinochet again seriously warned the opposition that those who dare obstruct the implementation of the government's institutionalization plan, due to be fulfilled in 1989, will have to face the consequences.

Although the president's warning was apparently not aimed at anyone in particular, many people believe that it was directly tied to the statements Father Dubois allegedly made. The fact that the president is in southern Chile, where he issued the warning, may delay a solution of the problem, thus causing growing anxiety in all circles.

Nuncio Says Issue Resolved

PY101905 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Msgr Angelo Salano, the apostolic nuncio, has said that the new incident caused by a statement made by French priest Pierre Dubois has been dispelled. The apostolic nuncio reported that the La Victoria parish priest has sent a letter denying the statement to the Spanish newspaper. The Spanish newspaper 16 HORAS published slanderous statements that the French priest had reportedly made against the Chilean authorities, but according to Msgr Angelo Solano, the priest has told him that the newspaper's reports were false.

[Begin Solano recording] All this has been cleared up. It is a false report and I believe this issue has been resolved, because he never said these things. [end recording]

VALPARAISO ARCHBISHOPRIC CONFISCATES MAGAZINE

PY082027 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0314 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Dec (EFE) -- Today Valparaiso Bishop Francisco Valenzuela ordered that the magazine officially published by his archbishopric be confiscated. Msgr Valenzuela ordered that the magazine PARTICIPACION, which is published by the communications department of the Valparaiso Archbishopric, be recalled and burned.

The archbishop's orders state that all copies of PARTICIPACION magazine's issue No 14 must be confiscated and incinerated, and the resignation of Enrique Opazo Valdivieso, director of the magazine, is requested.

Sources at the Valparaiso Archbishopric stated that Msgr Valenzuela adopted such a drastic measure because he considered the editorial of the mentioned issue to be of a political nature.

NATIONAL PROTEST COMMITTEE SETS DEMONSTRATIONS

PY110154 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84

["Special report" by an unidentified Chilean reporter]

[Text] The National Committee for Protest and Democracy has been established in Chile. This new committee is made up of representatives of the Democratic Alliance, the Popular Democratic Movement, the Socialist Bloc, and the National Workers Command. It has established a program of mobilizations for December and has also started to discuss a mobilization program for the first three months of 1985, according to one of its members.

For the month of December, the committee has agreed to carry out a movement of civil disobedience on the (?15th) by ignoring the curfew. On 24 December during the speech by Lucia Hiriart Pinochet and on 31 December during the speech by the chief of state, both of which will be broadcast over a national radio and television network, the committee is calling on the citizenry to blow sirens and play Chilean music as loud as possible. However, it should be pointed out that spreading the instructions for this activity will be difficult due to the censorship of the media, and it can only be done through pamphlets and word of mouth.

DEMONSTRATIONS MARK HUMAN RIGHTS DAY IN SANTIAGO

PY110149 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago -- [Words indistinct] and shouts for freedom (?were heard) today in hit-and-run demonstrations against the state of siege in Chile. The demonstrations marked the commemoration of the anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights. At noon, demonstrators gathered in front of the Santiago cathedral in the downtown area of the city, where a leader read a proclamation condemning the state of siege and demanding that repression be halted.

CARABINEROS DENY CHARGE IN PRIEST'S DEATH

PY080120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0225 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 6 Dec (EFE) -- Leonel Ovea Quilodran, a Carabinero corporal, did not take part in the killing of French priest Andre Jarlan. This has been reported by the Chilean Carabineros Corps, which noted that it can prove this.

In a statement issued today, the Carabineros Corps notes that the institution upholds court rulings and that it has cooperated in the investigations that the courts have carried out in this regard. The Carabineros Corps adds that it will appeal Judge Hernan Corea's decision and that it will surely be able to prove that Corporal Ovea did not take part in the crime with which he is charged.

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN -- The National Bank of Paris has reported that French banks have granted Chile a $5-million loan for the construction of a 4-km extension of the Santiago subway system. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Dec 84 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS -- Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands has approved the appointment of Hernan Rios de Marimon as new Chilean ambassador to the Netherlands. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p C 5 PY]

BETANCUR 'PERPLEXED' BY M-19 LEADER'S COMMENTS

PA101507 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 10 Dec (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur said he was perplexed over the call made by Ivan Marino Ospina, leader of the guerrilla 19 April Movement, M-19, urging drug traffickers to carry out their death threats against U.S. diplomats.

"Let these threats be carried out and let them be carried out in all the world against the representatives of the rapacious imperialism which thrives at the expense of the misery of exploited peoples," Ospina said recently in Mexico after meeting with Betancur on the peace-keeping process in Colombia.

The Colombian president, after a visit to Mexico and Guatemala and upon learning of the guerrilla leader's statement, said: "I am perplexed, though I trust that the M-19 will fulfill its promise to observe the cease-fire and the truce which it reached with the government.

"I believe in the commitment made by the M-19. I have the assurance, therefore, in regard to the M-19, as well as the other armed rebel movements, which have made similar commitments, that those aspects at least will enter the stage of being fulfilled.

As is known, the drug traffickers have been making telephone threats to U.S. diplomats in Bogota in view of the Colombian Government's disposition to granting extradition of nationals requested by the U.S. courts for such crimes.

BETANCUR ON NEW BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN NEGOTIATIONS

PA100416 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur said here today that representatives of the Bolivian and Chilean Governments will begin negotiations in March for an outlet to the sea for Bolivia. Betancur made this declaration in Cali this afternoon during a graduation ceremony for new Army officers. Betancur said that Colombia will continue to mediate between area countries to solve common problems. He added: "We will continue our policy because Colombia wants to be a moral power rather than a military power."

BETANCUR NOTE TO LIBERAL CONVENTION VIEWS FUTURE

PA080425 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur said today that his government will take the political risks related to the harsh, difficult measures that have to be adopted to make adjustments and added that he is not worried about being unpopular when the nation's fate is at stake.

In a letter sent to the delegates to the National Liberal Convention, whose deliberations began in the Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada Convention Center in Bogota, Betancur said: I am firmly resolved to hand over, at the end of my term, a country without the structural imbalances existing today, so that the country can initiate in 1987 a new stage in the consolidation of its economic and social process.

In his letter the president said that the idea is that Colombia and those who will rule the country after 7 August 1986 will know that when it was necessary to make sweeping changes the one person responsible for proposing them did not hesitate out of selfishness or neglect and accepted the risk of being criticized by proceeding as he had to.

The note was sent by Betancur from Mexico to Acting President Augusto Ramirez Ocampo to be handed over to the National Liberal Convention. Ramirez Ocampo described the presidential note as very important and closely related to the nation's future. Another note was handed over to the New Liberalism headed by Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento.

Ramirez Ocampo personally delivered a note from Betancur to conservative leader Fernando Sanclemente Molina at the Narino Palace, as well as copies of the notes sent by Betancur to the delegates to the National Liberal Convention and members of the New Liberalism. In his note, Betancur said that the difficult circumstances through which we live force some decisions, such as the measures included in the fiscal package for 1985 and 1986. He said: As far as I understand, both the executive and legislative branches agree on the pressing need to reduce the fiscal deficit to levels in accordance with a healthy currency and exchange policy.

Betancur also thinks that the fiscal adjustments introduced by his government so far are not sufficient and added that additional efforts in the revenues and expenses areas are required.

The need arose to implement without delay the various components of the government's economic program. Some of these components, it is true, depend solely on the government's will, while others, particularly the fiscal package and the plans to reorganize public expenses, depend on the joint action of the executive and legislative branches.

After stressing the importance of the document released today, Ramirez Ocampo said that the topics discussed are fundamental for the country's proper performance for which conservatives and their parliamentarians have been working intelligently, actively, and efficiently. Betancur was pleased to acknowledge this in his note.

Liberals React

PA082217 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1716 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Dec (DPA) -- An unexpected political confrontation between Conservative President Belisario Betancur and the Liberal Party, which holds 6 of the 13 portfolios in the government, arose when the party's national convention harshly refused to listen to a message from the chief of state asking for parliamentary support for urgent economic measures.

The untimely incident, taking place at a moment when Betancur is on an official visit to Guatemala following a stay in Mexico, reached its critical peak when one of the Liberal conventioneers, Benjamin Ardila Duarte, rushed to the desk of the party leadership and tore up the presidential message, while other delegates loudly insulted the chief of state and his government.

Political observers feel that this incident, unprecedented in contemporary Colombian political history, could unleash in the near future a revision of the political relations between Betancur and liberalism and eventually provoke a cabinet crisis. So far there has been no official reaction to the incident. Betancur's message, which stated that his government would assume the risks of the political costs of the hard, difficult measures that must be adopted to adjust the official economic program, was delivered to the Liberal convention through political contacts in Bogota by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo who, in the absence of the chief of state, assumes presidential functions by constitutional mandate. Betancur is expected to return to Bogota in the next few hours.

The incident was interpreted by some delegates to the Liberal convention as unnecessary "interference" on the part of Betancur in the internal affairs of liberalism, while others felt it was a sign of the existing unease in the Liberal Party about the government's economic, social, and foreign policies.

The presidential note was described by Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo as "of great significance and deeply linked to the nation's future."

In addition to Betancur's message being torn up and the convention's refusal to learn its contents, the president's initiative was criticized by the various speakers at the political assembly. The bloc headed by Senator Luis Carlos Galan, represented in the government, was not present at the convention.

Referring to the incident, the liberal daily EL TIEMPO of Bogota said today in an editorial that the whole thing was "an unfortunate scene, an unnecessary rebuff, which leaves much to say about the basic courtesy and good name of the (Liberal) community."

It added that "the antigovernment sentiment evident within the Liberal Party, confirmed by such action, is another matter. The Liberal cabinet ministers must surely feel uncomfortable with their party's defiant attitude toward the president of the Republic which, under normal circumstances, would produce a cabinet crisis."

GOVERNMENT OBTAINS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT LOAN

PA070203 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 3 A

[Excerpt] When stating that the process of pacification is going well, Colombian Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro said that the acts of violence reported in several cities and areas of Colombia have not cast a shadow over this process.

This minister also announced that the Colombian Government had obtained a $150-million (approximately 16,500,000,000 Colombian pesos) loan from international banks for the purchase of new defense equipment, cars, helicopters, and weapons.

He stated that the terms of the peace and truce agreement signed with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] guerrillas are being fulfilled, that mutual harassment has been overcome, and that "the confrontations between the Colombian Army and those up in arms have also disappeared."

Castro Castro, who spoke at a special meeting of the National Security Coundil held at the headquarters of the Caldas Engineers Battalion in Caldas, said that the government's immediate plan is based, first of all, on the fact that no region in Colombia can be described as "no-man's land."

Castro Castro continued, saying that even though the Army will not destroy the areas of violence, it will not remain on the sideline and allow the guerrilla organizations or those organizations formed by common criminals to continue committing atrocious crimes.

The minister mentioned a general rehabilitation program, underscoring that the government will rescue those Indian areas, like the one in Cauca, that were "erased" by some civilians who were not authorized to do so.

The government minister added that at today's National Security Council meeting no conclusions were reached "because it was not a meeting intended to reach specific conclusions but to hear of the problems faced by those directly affected by the situations that disturb the social and economic order."

The problems of public order faced in Santander and described by Governor Alvaro Cala, who was supported by some of the people who have been victims of kidnappings and extortion, were called by the government minister the most delicate of all the situations reported throughout the country, and he stressed that special measures to handle this situation would be adopted by state security forces.

POLICE DISMANTLE NINE NARCOTICS LABORATORIES

PA090014 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0621 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] San Martin, Colombia, 7 Dec (EFE) -- The Colombian Narcotics Police today discovered and dismantled nine cocaine processing laboratories in the area of San Martin, in the country's oriental plains, the authorities reported.

In a joint police-Army action the authorities seized 10,575 kg of cocaine paste that was to be processed in the nine laboratories discovered in various farms of the region.

The authorities also found 2,310 gallons (approximately 8,000 liters) of red gasoline, 31 gallons of ammonia, 19 kg of permanganate, and several jugs of acetone, all of which are used in refining the cocaine paste.

Although the number and identity of persons captured in the action was not revealed, the authorities described the operation as a "success" in the government's struggle against the narcotics traffic.

BELAUNDE MEETS PARAGUAYAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PY101117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0415 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 8 Dec (EFE) -- Paraguayan Defense Minister General Gaspar German Martinez today held a 1-hour meeting with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde to whom he conveyed greetings from his government. The Paraguayan minister is in Lima at the invitation of the Peruvian Army to attend Army Day festivities and the 160th anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho.

General Martinez said: It was a cordial visit by a friend I first met many years ago during the Punta del Este Conference (Uruguay), a person I admire.

Beluande attended the Punta del Este Conference in his first administration (1963-1968).

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SIGN LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

PY081424 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The government has formally announced that Peru will not sign the Law of the Sea Convention, because this would infringe on the sovereignty over the 200-miles limit and also the Constitution. Prime Minister Luis Percovich Roca has explained the case, while Justice Minister Max Arias Schreiber maintains that the document should be signed.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] The government has decided not to sign the Law of the Sea Convention and it has given instructions to Dr Javier Arias Stella, our representative at the United Nations, to abstain from signing it. There are several reasons behind the government decision, primarily territorial sovereignty. This basic reason is fully shared by the Armed Forces Joint Command. Reference has also been made to the declaration written in Santiago, Chile, on 18 August 1952 regarding the sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction of each of the two states over the sea off their coasts up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from their coasts. That Santiago declaration was ratified in 1955 and became a law through Legislative Resolution No 12305. So this is the position of the Peruvian Government which has been communicated to our UN ambassador.

Today the cabinet has been advised about the decision, and Justice Minister Max Arias Schreiber has explained his viewpoint, which has been taken down in the minutes, just as his viewpoint was taken down in the minutes on a previous occasion, a very respectable point of view expressed by him in his capacity as minister and cabinet member.

[Arias] The prime minister has already explained the matter, and I would only like to add that it is a decision I have made within the rights granted by the Constitution, which I deeply respect, to disagree for reason expressed to the cabinet. It is a position of mine known to the public which I have maintained and confirmed, because it is the result of studies and deep meditations and a conviction about what is in the interest of the nation regarding the 200-mile problem. I repeat that the decision made by the president and confirmed by the cabinet is most respectable, although I have maintained my well-known position of disagreement. [end recording]

President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated tonight that he will not backtrack on his decision to defend the Constitution and national sovereignty. He did so when explaining the reasons why Peru will not sign the Law of the Sea Convention.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] [Passage indistinct] I believe that the possibility is always open to submit an amendment to the Constitution, as long as it does not infringe on our sovereignty.

[Unidentified reporter] But the presidential candidates maintain that signing the convention will enable Peru to exploit the sea bottom.

[Belaunde] Well, this is somewhat nuclear and they would have to explain it a little better. I have studied the question thoroughly. Every act in one's life has its pros and cons. Those who believe that the pros are greater than the cons will be given their opportunity. For my part, I will not take any step whatever to infringe of the sovereignty of the Peruvian state. [end recording]

WAR MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTITERRORIST STRUGGLE

PY101902 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Speech by War Minister General Julian Julia Freyre to mark National Army Day on 9 December -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Since the first half of the century, the Army has followed a policy of assisting the community. This policy has been implemented mainly by constructing roads to the interior and by establishing rural communities to settle our long and deserted borders in the jungle.

During the seventies the Army, with the assistance of the other armed services, (?successfully) fought and defeated the guerrillas that sprang from among the Andes in 1965. The guerrillas sought to impose a way of life on us that was not in keeping with our convictions and realities.

Today, when our country is once again threatened by attacks from the interior and from the heart of our own society, we find ourselves faithfully complying with our constitutional mandate. We are fighting an internal, clandestine enemy that is thoughtlessly seeking to destroy the achievements of many generations of Peruvians in the name of an allegedly ideal society that will supposedly be constructed on the ashes of the current one.

These attacks, which have been sensibly rejected by the people, are mainly conducted by the insane criminal Shining Path group, which bases its alleged originality on the messianism of its leader and on the merciless massacre of the peasants in the mountains who should supposedly be the ones favored by their actions.

However, we see that some citizens, individually or in groups, indirectly support terrorism, hindering the task of the forces of order and echoing ill-intentioned propaganda. These citizens amazingly and easily believe false facts, invent tortures and massacres, and publicize them widely. And when no evidence to sustain their lies can be found, they do not take the trouble of correcting their reports. However, the damage has already been done. Therefore, this struggle, which is not desired by the majority of the people, will take longer to complete if this kind of attitude prevails.

This is why I appeal to the patriotism of my fellow citizens to join, in a spirit of justice, our efforts in fighting terrorism resolutely in all spheres of human activity in order to achieve peace in our country, which is a fundamental condition for ensuring our economic and social development.

STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTED IN TWO PROVINCES

PY072039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 7 Dec (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has lifted the state of emergency in Pachitea and Puerto Inca Provinces in the northern jungle area of Huanuco Department. Interior Minister General Oscar Brush, who announced the decision at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today, said that antisubversive forces are controlling the terrorist actions being carried out by Shining Path. Last Tuesday the Peruvian Government extended the state of emergency for 60 days in that department, where terrorist and drug traffickers carry out their activities. The minister also pointed out that the state of emergency was declared in the Daniel Garrison Province of Pasco Department, in the country's central area due to subversive activities, and that the same measure has been extended in 13 provinces of the emergency zone in the Departments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac.

TUPAC AMARU CELL MEMBERS ARRESTED IN CUZCO

PY081336 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Members of a terrorist cell of the Tupac Amaru subversive movement has been captured in Cuzco. The news has been confirmed by Interior Minister General Oscar Brush Noel. The minister explained that the cell members are being detained in Cusco and that 14 rifles have been confiscated from them.

TUPAC AMARU COMMANDOS KIDNAP JOURNALISTS

PY090017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Dec (AFP) -- A commando unit of the Tupac Amaru subversive group has kidnapped two journalists from the Channel 2 television station and demands that a communique be disseminated in return for their release, a local station has reported.

According to remarks made by the driver of a van in which reporter Virginia "Vicky" Pelaez and Cameraman Percy Ramos were riding, the kidnappers were armed with revolvers and identified themselves as members of the Tupac Amaru Movement. Later, an unidentified person who claimed to be a member of Tupac Amaru contacted Ramos' family and said the hostages will be released unharmed if the station broadcasts a communique. A recording of the communique was left on a Lima street, according to spokesmen for Channel 2. A group of journalists is looking for the tape. Enrique Muller, director of the Channel 2 news division, has said that the communique will be broadcast if the hostages are released unharmed.

Message Broadcast

PA091325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Dec (AFP) -- A recorded message by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) which they had demanded be aired as a condition for the release of the two journalists kidnapped 14 hours earlier, was finally aired close to midnight (0500 GMT) after the government had banned its transmission. The MRTA had demanded that the message be broadcast as a condition for journalist Virginia Pelaez and cameraman Percy Ramos to be released.

The message expressed the MRTA's protest over the torture to which it claims its arrested companeros have been subjected recently in Cuzco during a police operation in which an important arsenal was seized. The MRTA demands that those arrested be presented publicly to demonstrate that they are still alive and blames Prime Minister Luis Percovich and Interior Minister Oscar Brush for "what may happen." The message was broadcast by Channel 2 after the director of the newscast, Enrique Muller, reported on the government ban. However, there is no information on what has happened to the kidnapped journalists.

Journalists Released

PA091310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0906 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Dec (EFE) -- Two television journalists kidnapped in Lima on Saturday by the "Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement" were released this morning, Channel 2 sources have confirmed to EFE. Journalist Vicky Pelaez and cameraman Percy Ramos were released unharmed in the vicinity of Lima's international airport at 0300 (0800 GMT) after being held for 17 hours. Their release occurred after Channel 2 of Lima defied the Peruvian Government's ban and transmitted the entire videocassette recorded by the armed group and sent to the television station as a condition for the journalist's release.

Interior Minister Comments

PY101520 Lima Cadena Panamericana Televsion in Spanish 0145 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Interview with Interior Minister Oscar Brush by unidentified reporter in Lima on 9 December -- recording]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] General, yesterday the Tupac Amaru kidnapped two journalists and threatened the lives of two ministers, you and Minister Percovich. It charged that 35 terrorists have been tortured in Cuzco. What can you tell us about this?

[Brush] Well, they say they have been tortured. Yesterday, a report was released indicating that there are nine [words indistinct], the others are in other places. As we understand it, the capture of this cell was a hard blow to this movement, which is probably the reason for yesterday's event. We feel that they are lying. There has been no torture, because prosecutors are present at all interrogations.

Regarding the death threats, well, this is to (?deceive) the people. It is strange that the journalists were found yesterday at 0200 near the airport. At the time, they were asked to make a statement to clarify this event. They did not want to make any statement to clarify this event. They did not want to make any statement. They were summoned to appear this morning at 0900 before the Antiterrorist Department, but they did not show up. Therefore, it is now up to the prosecutor to make a decision.

[Reporter] General, was the government consulted about the conditions for the journalists' release such as the broadcasting of the message?

[Brush] Well, there was no notification of the broadcasting of the message. We learned about the message, I mean the notification was made at 1000 or 1030 about a possible kidnapping. We learned about the existence of a cassette recording containing the message at about 1600.

[Reporter] So it is not true that the government refused to accept the broadcasting of the message?

[Brush] How could the government refuse? No, that did not happen. That's only what the television station said. [end recording].

TERRORISTS MURDER SEVEN PEASANTS IN AYACUCHO

PY110222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 10 Dec (EFE) -- It was reported in this city today that seven peasants were murdered by alleged members of the Shining Path group last week in northern Ayacucho Department because they were charged with being exploiters.

The most recent terrorist attacks were perpetrated at dawn on Sunday, 9 December. The terrorists murdered Victor Taype and his wife and Hermelinda Gutierrez, according to the latter's husband, who reported the murder to the police and the Ayacucho public prosecutor's office.

According to the charges, the victims were beheaded, their money was stolen, and their stores were looted.

VOTER REGISTRATION LAGS AS DEADLINE APPROACHES

WA041025 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Nov 84 p A 4

[Summary] Provincial registrar Guillermo Quijada stated yesterday that, despite the nonextendable 14 December deadline, voter registration has been so slow that only 140 registration sites in the capital remain open. The Lima districts of San Martin de Porres, La Victoria, San Juan de Miraflores, Ate, and San Juan de Lurigancho have registered the largest numbers of voters. To date, a total of over 3 million voters have registered in the capital.

PRESIDENT LUSINCHI RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT

PA091608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Caracas, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi returned to Caracas this morning after a 6-day visit to the United States where he held several meetings, including one with his counterpart, Ronald Reagan.

Acting President Octavio Lepage and other members of the cabinet greeted the president at the Simon Bolivar International Airport of Maiquetia and a special transfer of command ceremony was held minutes later.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SIGN UN SEA CONVENTION

PA082118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0540 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Caracas, 7 Dec (EFE) -- Deputy Foreign Minister German Nava Carrillo has stated in Caracas that Venezuela will not sign the Sea Convention because the position it adopted at the third UN Law of the Sea Conference has not changed.

In that conference, held in Jamaica on 30 April 1982, Venezuela expressed disagreement with some of the articles of the document that it believes gravely harm its territorial interests.

The dealine for signing the convention ends at midnight on Sunday, and according to Nava Carrillo, there is no reason why the Venezuelan Government would alter its decision not to sign.

He explained that "in view of the impossibility of expressing reservations about Articles 15, 74, 83, and Paragraph 3 of Article 121 -- all dealing with the delimitation of marine and submarine areas -- and in view of the impossibility of a vote that did not include these articles, we expressed our objection, which we reiterate today."

Venezuela's position was also reiterated on 10 December 1982 when it signed the final document of the Montego Bay, Jamaica, conference. At that time, it clearly stated that this signing did not change the position maintained on these articles.

These articles refer to aspects included in the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute over the delimitation of marine and submarine areas of the Gulf of Venezuela.

Nava Carrillo explained that although the deadline for the signing might pass, this would not prevent Venezuela from adhering to this convention in the future if the necessary conditions were fulfilled.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL101745 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1811 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Venezuela have signed a technical cooperation agreement which will include an exchange of experts and technicians in economic planning, granting of scholarships, and a bibliographic exchange.

Carlos Salinas de Gotari, Mexico's secretary of programming and budget, and Venezuela's Raul Matos Azocar, minister of coordination and planning, signed the document during a working tour the Mexican official is making to Venezuela. Both officials will begin talks on the accomplishments of their nations in the area of foreign debt refinancing.

LEFTIST LEADERS ASSESS LUSINCHI ADMINISTRATION

PA072310 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p D 2

[Report by Jesus E. Brando on statements by leftist leaders assessing the first 300 days of the Jaime Lusinchi government; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga of the MEP [People's Electoral Movement]:

Despite President Lusinchi's excellent human qualities, we feel that the so-called Social Pact -- this government's guiding principle -- has failed. It had to fail because when a government is unable to democratically ensure that the greatest sacrifices fall on the population's rich sectors, that government is hurting the workers' interests. This applies even more to the Democratic Action Party [AD], which controls the majority in the National Congress.

If the government wants to correct its actions, it must realize that there are differences that are irreconcilable and that the history of society indicates that the rich never voluntarily surrender their privileges. For that reason, the MEP strives for a government of national emergency to represent the interests of 95 percent of the Venezuelan population and to confront, rather than appease, the 5 percent who have benefited from our oil income. We propose that the state revenues generated from the elimination of subsidies on oil and milk production be lowered and replaced by a tax reform that will prevent tax evasion (20 million bolivares yearly) and that will tax excess profits.

Pompeyo Marquez of MAS [Movement Toward Socialism]:

The best assessment we can make of Lusinchi's first 300 days can be found in the statements by AD leaders, and especially in the letters that labor groups have sent to the president of the Republic.

"Therefore, we can sum up his term thus far as follows: An erratic economic policy, which is socially insensitive and totally lacking in new ideas in the political and institutional spheres. If that is not enough, we must add that there is an increasing feeling of personal insecurity and greater deterioration in the moral values of today's Venezuelan. The worst part of this is that at the start of this administration certain expectations were created. These expectations are disappearing, as can be seen by the latest surveys, which show a drop in the government's popularity from 62 to 28 percent," Marquez said.

"If there was some hope yesterday, there is very little today..." Marquez concluded.

Jose Vicente Rangel of the People's Unity Alliance:

These first 10 months have been practically lost, and this is very serious considering that a government generally survives on what it manages to accomplish at the outset. One can say that this government has done the opposite of what the people who voted for it had hoped. If it has had any policy, it has been that of favoring the powerful economic groups.

In contrast, there is a de facto price deregulation policy that has made life unbearable for the poorest sectors. Personal security is at its lowest, with a dangerous return to the past. Added to the crime, there is confusion and chaos that exists within the police and state security institutions. Another cause for worry is the fact that the talks to refinance the foreign public debt are at a standstill, despite the announcement that an agreement had been reached.

"The only thing I can grant this administration is its concern over the problem of corruption, and its zealousness in this area, which contrasts with the indifference of the former president," Rangel stated.

Jesus Farias of the Communist Party of Venezuela:

There is an evident deterioration that is not only conspicious, but also dangerous. The government has done exactly the opposite of what it promised the people it would do and the opposite of what the people believed it would when they gave Lusinchi an overwhelming victory.

I am not saying that they (AD and the government) want it this way, but this is the situation because they are captives of an economic policy based on submissiveness to the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.S. Federal Reserve. They are also captives of the hunger policy elaborated by Fedecamaras [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry]. This policy has led to horrible, illegal, and anticonstitutional situations such as the establishment of preferential dollars, a political suicide for AD.

Abdon Vivas Teran of COPEI:

To pass judgment at this point on the work of the government must be done by balancing the power that AD has acquired since it took power and the financial resources it has had available on one hand, and on the specific results of the use of this power and of these resources to improve the country's social situation. This government has had a concentration of state power without precedent in the country's democratic history.

At the central administration level, they have had financial resources totaling approximately 105 billion bolivares at their disposal. It is with this huge amount of financial resources and political power that we must contrast these results: 1) the drop in the GNP to minus 2 percent; 2) the 15-percent increase in the unemployment level; 3) the people's increasing insecurity; 4) waste in public spending made evident by the 5-percent increase in spending programmed for 1985 in line with plans that call for the creation of 15,000 new government jobs instead of aiming at reducing bureaucracy.

Perhaps the most dangerous trait of this adminisration is its unnecessary and obsessive inclination to seek hegemony and place all of the functions of the state in the hands of the leaders of the governing party.

Moises Moleiro of MIR [Movement of Revolutionary Left]:

This administration has brought only bitterness and disappointment in the fundamental aspect of the economy. It is evident that the government has decided to place the burden of the crisis on the backs of the majority of the Venezuelan people, while privileges are granted to a very small oligarchy that made unbelievable profits in times of plenty and continues securing profits in times of scarcity.

Parallel with this, the government has made some gestures that could be praised, such as its foreign policy, the ruling in favor of the Piaroas Indians whom Zingg Reveron had tried to displace and the illegalizing of a mad sect dedicated to promoting anticommunism and hatred. However, these are nothing more than gestures.

URD LEADER VILLALBA ON SHIFT TO LEFT, VIOLENCE

PA070430 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 25 Nov 84 p 1-12

["Part" of an interview with Dr Jovito Villalba, leader of the Democratic Republican Union party [URD], by Edgardo de Castro on 22 November in Caracas]

[Excerpts] [De Castro] How do you view Venezuelan democracy in the past 25 years?

[Villalba] The nation is facing a critical situation. There is no doubt of this, for many reasons which we all know. It is a critical situation. Everyone thinks we should all agree on the search for a solution through understanding and unity of all the democratic forces of the country. There are many ways of understanding. For example, there are people who believe COPEI and AD [Democratic Action] should come to an understanding. That is, under such an understanding they should shift Venezuelan democracy toward the right, toward the conservative rather than the progressive side of the politcal spectrum.

[De Castro] Do you consider AD conservative?

[Villalba] No, no. But with COPEI, which was the past administration and which met with tremendous failure and gave ground for all of the post-COPEI scandals, it would naturally give the understanding that a conservative, rightist orientation is not the best for the country.

When the people elected Lusinchi by a great majority, they did so with the belief that Lusinchi would be the center of a union of the democratic forces, not in a progressive sense, but a front open to the future. They did not think it would result in one like this, which some consider a bipartisan front.

[De Castro] What would you propose?

[Villalba] I am proposing a democratic, progressive orientation, to the left, with renovated forces. That is, the unity whch my party always sought, a progressive unity.

[De Castro] Do you believe President Lusinchi's trip to the United States will bring positive results?

[Villalba] I say it is convenient, of course, although I do not have too many hopes that it will result in the solution of the problems with the bankers. Bankers are bankers, and the only solution to problems with them is to pay up. It is now a matter of Venezuela's ability to pay. That is uppermost in Lusicnhi's mind when making the trip to the United States. I think the trip will be good in that it will establish friendly terms for our relations with the U.S. Government and bankers. We are not at all anti-North American. Of course, in the face of the problems created by the U.S. policy in the American sector, we are Latin Amerians above all, and we defend our people's independence and oppose the intervention often practiced in the U.S. policy.

[De Castro] Minister Lepage said some very serious things about violence and the extremist groups trying to return while at the Chamber of Deputies.

[Villalba] I do not believe they are organized, but I do believe there are the seeds for violence in the country because there is great injustice; a large sector of the population feels hopeless. All of that nourishes violence. Fortunately, the leftists have abandoned the extremist positions of following or imitating the example of the Cuban revolution. I believe the left is cured of such excesses and will not resort to them again.

However, I agree with Minister Lepage in that the situation is difficult and serious. Why? Precisely because in Venezuela there is a social situation that worsens every day while the number of people who have been abandoned grows. When the people feel forsaken and lack the basic necessities for survival, they become easy prey for those who might encourage them in acts of violence.

BELGIUM'S PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA100414 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Prince Albert of Liege, Belgium, brother to King Baudouin, arrived in Mexico City late Saturday afternoon for an official visit with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Accompanied by his wife Princess Paola, the Belgian foreign trade minister, and a group of officials and representatives of economic and industrial circles, the prince will begin his official stay on Monday. The purpose of his visit is to promote closer relations between his country and Mexico. During his stay, Prince Albert will meet with the Mexican secretaries for finance and public credit; foreign relations; energy, mines, and parastate industries; commerce and industrial development; planning and budget; and communications and transport. The Belgian delegation will leave on Thursday, 13 December.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AIDE ON C. AMERICA OBJECTIVES

FL110040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2125 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico wants Central America's borders to be stable and safe and is trying to lessen the conflict in the region to avoid Mexico becoming a strategic area in the war, Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero said here today.

The Foreign Secretariat's under secretary of planning and cultural affairs, speaking before the Chamber of Deputies committees on these matters, said the Mexican Government maintains three central objectives in the present situation in Central America.

These objectives are: averting an armed confrontation, avoiding foreign intervention in the internal and external affairs of the Central American countries, and establishing the bases for a stable and lasting peace that will favor development and social change.

Valero said that Mexico's interest in giving preferential treatment to the conflicts in Central America does not affect the good relations it has with the United States.

ENERGY SECRETARY DISCUSSES STEEL EXPORTS

PA101657 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[By Moises Sanchez Limon]

[Excerpts] Mexico has asked that its products receive equal treatment on the international market and accused some countries of trying to limit the purchase of Mexican products.

Francisco Labastida Ochoa, energy, mines and parastate industry secretary, made this statement to steel industry representatives. He also told local and Colombian newsmen that Mexico and Colombia will share an investment program to build a coal-electric plant next year.

Yesterday, Labastida Ochoa attended the National Chamber of the Iron and Steel Industry, Canacero, dinner meeting celebrating the organization's 35th anniversary. Gustavo S. Cortes is Canacero's president.

Labastida Ochoa discussed changes in the steel industry. Because of a reduction in local demand for steel, in just 2 years surpluses have increased and it has been difficult to sell this surplus on the international market.

Labastida Ochoa said that "Mexico has been having problems with its products, which are not receiving preferential treatment and try to limit our exports."

Finally he said: We must not forget that for many years Mexico kept its doors open to steel from other countries and we could take the same action in the near future.

That is why we are asking for reciprocity for Mexican products in international markets, Labastida Ochoa said.

EEC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE RELATIONS

PA072235 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Dec 84 p 9

[Text] Michael Cendrowicz, principal administrator of the EEC's preferential system, who is in charge of implementing the organization's policies, reported yesterday that Mexico received between $2 and $3 billion during 1983 from exporting manufactured products and oil by-products to the EEC. He added that 85 percent of these products were given preferential treatment; in other words, they were not subject to taxes.

During a press conference in which he reported on the conclusions reached at the seminar on the EEC Generalized System of Preferential Tariffs, Cendrowicz said that the reason why Mexico has not been able to take part in multilateral organizations, such as the GATT is because Mexico's trade is dependent on the U.S. market.

Cendrowicz said that the Mexican Government's devaluation policy has made Mexican products more competitive, but deplored the fact that "Mexico has reduced its exports to EEC member-countries, perhaps because it has concentrated in selling its products to the U.S. market."

Cendrowicz said that he is confident in the positive results of the negotiations between 50 "top level" EEC officials and Mexican businessmen interested in making joint investments in areas such as food products, chemistry, mechanics, and electricity. "It will be the first time that the EEC undertakes an initiative of this nature," he noted.

BANAMEX REPORTS DECLINE IN CRUDE OIL INCOME

FL072215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- In 1984, income for Mexican crude oil exports will decrease from the $15.205 billion originally predicted to $15.053 billion, because of the agreed sales reduction, the National Bank of Mexico (Banamex) has reported. This amount shows a difference of approximately $76 million for each month of limited exports, it added.

The banking institution said the discontinuation of natural gas shipments would mean a reducing the $265 million originally proposed to $217 million.

It said recent events in the world oil market have had a direct impact this year on Mexico's foreign exchange receipts. Despite this, Banamex estimated revenue will be greater this year than in 1983.

JANUARY-AUGUST TRADE BALANCE SHOWS SUPRLUS

FL072222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The Programming and Budget Secretariat (SPP) of Mexico reported today that Mexico's trade balance from January to August showed an $8.67 billion surplus. The SPP explained that the favorable outcome in the trade balance resulted from a total of $15.366 billion in exports and $6.694 billion in imports. This figure, according to the SPP, represents increases of 10.6 and 20.2 percent, respectively, compares with the same period last year.

The growth of exports occurred mainly in nonpetroleum products, which increased by 24.6 percent. High on this list were agricultural products such as cotton, tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables. In the mining industry, increases occurred in fluorspar raw copper, and zinc. The SPP pointed out that exports of nonpetroleum manufactured goods grew by 22.4 percent and that increases in frozen shrimp, synthetic textiles, chemical products, iron and steel, automobile motors, and spare parts for motors were noted. It was reported that the greatest increase in imports occurred in the purchase of intermediate goods, with a 28.6-percent increase, while capital goods and consumer goods each rose by 26.2 percent. Public sector imports rose by $3.0664 billion while those in the private sector increased by $3.3036 billion.

BRIEFS

NEW COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY -- President Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Daniel Diaz Diaz as secretary of communications and transport. He also announced that Rodolfo Felix Valdes resigned from this post to devote himself fully to campaigning as PRI candidate for the post of Sonora governor. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Dec 84 pp 1-A, 13-A PA]

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE WITH YUGOSLAVIA -- Next year Mexico and Yugoslavia will reinitiate the commercial exchange, which was halted due to the economic crisis that affected the two countries. It is expected that bilateral exchange will rise to $100 million in 1985. Branko Vukusic, Yogoslavian ambassador to Mexico, made this announcement during a press conference yesterday, adding that political relations between the two countries have been excellent. Nevertheless, commercial relations deteriorated due to the two countries' recent economic crisis. He added that his country is especially interested in purchasing Mexican crude oil, while they would offer agricultural machinery, since his country has achieved considerable advances in this area. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Nov 84 p 6 PA]

'SOLIDARITY' BOARD CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PA082323 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Dec 84 p 14 A

[Advertisement by the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity [Coordinadora Nacional de Solidaridad -- Conasol]: "They Shall Not Pass"]

[Text] Central America is on the verge of war. The real causes of this situation are deeply rooted: extreme conditions of poverty and social injustice that have ravaged the population since ancient times; political systems that ignored the people and denied them any participation in determining their destiny; open repression and extermination policies; and exploitation of natural resources, political control, and military interference by the North American empire.

At this moment we are all witness to the way in which the Reagan administration is, with great harshness, applying its strategy of aggression and disrespect toward the sovereignty and self-determination of the people of Central America and the Caribbean: intimidating military maneuvers, covert war, political murders, military aid, economic blockades, and misinformation campaigns. These actions are characteristic of the arrogance of the empire, which brands any act of dignity and patriotism a menace to its interests.

Sandinist Nicaragua and the fighting Salvadoran people are in the sights of the empire and its local allies. The situation is critical. Reagan increases his arrogance and pushes Central America to the brink of war. In Nicaragua the descendants of Sandino are turning every square inch of their territory into a trench to defend their people's revolution. In El Salvador the people in arms express their determination to win a just peace. With the same heroic determination, Guatemala meets the bloody charge.

In view of the above, Conasol calls on all solidary, democratic, and nationalistic Panamanians to organize. It is necessary to stop the aggressive escalation of that "brutal and turbulent north," as Marti called it, and to offer support to those people who are raising the flag of peace and sovereignty over their heads with the same energy the Panamanian people raised it on the unforgettable days following 9 January [1964]. We must not lose sight of the fact that the Central American drama is already affecting our life as a sovereign nation and that any adverse outcome will affect our immediate future, and, lastly, that the same criminal hand that has brought so much bloodshed to Central America now moves to gain control of our conflict.

National Coordinating Board of Solidarity

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ ON NEUTRALITY POLICY, CONTADORA

PA101624 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Dec 84 p 2 C

[By Elberth Duran H.]

[Excerpts] For Costa Rican diplomacy, the administration's main concern during its remaining 19 months is to guarantee the preservation of the country's domestic peace and the sovereignty of our territory. This was expressed by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who stressed that this goal can be attained only through President Monge's neutrality policy, as was done last year.

Other priorities are to effectively support economic development efforts and, in view of existing obstacles, at least set the bases so that the foreign service, diplomatic and consular positions, cease to be political booty. During a conversation in his office, which lasted nearly 1 hour, Gutierrez discussed neutrality's "two aspects," the impossiblity of reviving the army, Costa Rica's stance regarding the Contadora Document, and diplomacy's limitations regarding unexpected events.

Gutierrez said that the neutrality policy proclaimed by President Monge on 16 November 1983 has two aspects. One aspect deals with the obstacles that have been raised against groups of the extreme right or left who try to weaken democratic institutionality. This is the explicit commitment contained in the proclamation to prevent all nonpolitical actions by domestic or foreign organizations against other states. The other aspect has to do with the rejection of militarism in the country as a formula for direct or preventive action.

Regarding the Contadora Document that seeks a peaceful solution for the Central American conflict, Gutierrez said that he has always acted professionally regarding this document. He said: "As a lawyer, I have always advised my client, the Costa Rican Government, against signing the Contadora Document."

Questioned on his achievements after nearly a year in office, Gutierrez said that many things have been accomplished. He added, among other things: "We are not any worse off now than a year ago. The country's prestige has increased, and with President Monge's visit to Europe a better image has been cast, the EEC meeting with Central American foreign ministers in San Jose was successful, and relations with Nicaragua have not deteriorated."

WITHDRAWAL OF U.S.-OWNED BANANA COMPANY SET

PA101500 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] The Costa Rican Government and United Brands have agreed on a gradual withdrawal from the country of the Costa Rica Banana Company and a freeze on the firing of all employees through the month of December. The agreements were reached during the first meeting between the representatives of the banana company and the Costa Rican Government held last night at the president's private home in "Pozos de Santa Ana."

United Brands was represented by its president, Louis Guzzetti; Richard Johnson, the company's representative in Costa Rica; Jorge Jones and Jorge Skilley, delegates; and Paul Ronero, manager of the company in Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government was represented by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge; Minister of the Presidency Danilo Jimenez Veiga; Agriculture Minister Carlos Manuel Rojas; and National Association of Banana Growers representative Oscar Cruz Salazar.

The subjects discussed at last night's meeting, which ended after midnight, were: 1) A company freeze on firing persons working on the 3,000 hectares on which bananas are grown; 2) The gradual, not abrupt, withdrawal of the company through 1988; 3) The creation of a joint government-banana company committee to approve, in less than 25 days, a general plan regarding the company's future in Costa Rica.

It was also learned that the Costa Rican Government told the company that under no circumstances will it lower the 70 cent tax it has placed on every box of exported bananas.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP TO CONTINUE MEDIATION WITH REBELS

PA100148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, will intercede with the guerrillas to obtain an "end to all violence" during the Christmas holidays, the prelate stated in his homily today. Msgr Rivera read a letter from President Jose Napolean Duarte requesting his efforts in the truce to expand the agreement reached with the rebels in the Ayagualo meeting on 30 November.

On that occasion both parties committed themselves to permitting the transit of persons and vehicles between 22 December of this year and 3 January 1985.

Msgr Rivera y Damas said that he will present President Duarte's request to the rebels during the upcoming release of military men, an event to which he was invited by the FMLN-FDR organization. The guerrillas will release 42 prisoners in the presence of church officials this coming Tuesday, although the place has not been specified.

Rivera y Damas noted that his work as mediator between the guerrillas and the government is "first" among all his many pastoral commitments in December, because the main thing is that "the path of humanization of the conflict and its peaceful solution not be blocked by negligence on the part of the church."

He also insisted that while the war continues "we will continue to mourn the deaths of our uniformed brothers, noncombatants, and civilians" and noted that, according to the Archbishopric Legal Assistance Office, from 30 November to 6 December 28 persons, "possibly guerrillas," were killed in Army counterinsurgency operations. During the period the Army reported 53 casualties, including 2 national policemen killed by a rebel command and 2 national guardsmen killed while traveling in a bus.

Msgr Rivera y Damas said that on that occasion the guerrillas killed a civilian when they opened fire on the bus carrying the military men. He made an appeal that there not be shooting "for any reason" against civilian public transportation vehicles, because it endangers the lives of innocent persons."

It is obvious, he said, that in a state of war "no uniformed military men with rifles should use civilian transportation, which is prohibited by the Geneva Agreement" because of the danger it entails for the nonbelligerent population.

The prelate also regretted "that the practice of kidnapping civilians by the guerrillas continues," citing the case of Coralia Flores, who was taken from her home in the northeastern department of Morazan on 24 November. The archbishop appealed to the FMLN so that these "painful situations" will be resolved "quickly and in a humanitarian manner."

DUARTE RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT 'VERY OPTIMISTIC'

PA100348 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] President Duarte was very optimistic regarding the economic future of the country following his return to the country his return to the country this afternoon from the United States, where he attended a meeting on the plan for economic aid for Central America and the Caribbean. At the Ilopango Military Airport President Duarte said that the meeting in Miami, Florida, was marvelous and that he was pleased with the press coverage his statements received while he was in the United States. President Duarte was accompanied on the trip by Maria Julia Castillo, president of the Legislative Assembly, who returned to El Salvador yesterday. He was also accompanied by Francisco Jose Guerrero, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, and General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, Salvadoran minister.

Duarte said that El Salvador was highly praised at the Miami meeting and that a series of meetings was held with U.S. businessmen interested in investing in El Salvador. The president also stressed that the presence in the United States of the presidents of other organizations, legislative as well as judicial, was very positive because it projected the image of unity that exists in the current government.

The Salvadoran president said that he held a press conference for the U.S. press in San Antonio, Texas, and that he had participated in special programs that were broadcast coast-to-coast. President Duarte and his delegation met in Miami with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It was learned that he informed Secretary Shultz on the Salvadoran economic, political, social, military, and international situation. President Duarte said: We also spoke with Mr Shultz about the dialogue held with the guerrillas and explained to him the government's stance, which is known by everyone because we stated it at the conclusion of the meeting in Ayagualo.

On 30 November a mixed commission of the Salvadoran Government and the rebels met for a second round of talks in Ayagualo Canton, 17 km outside San Salvador. Following this meeting President Duarte said that the peace proposal presented by the guerrillas would be impossible to fulfill because it is not within the framework of the country's Constitution.

President Duarte also reported that during his stay in the United States he proposed a meeting among the chiefs of state of all the Central American and Caribbean countries in an attempt to give a greater thrust to the aid program for the area sponsored by the Ronald Reagan administration. Duarte added that the meeting could be held next year in any country of the region or in the United States.

The Salvadoran president also told the local and foreign reporters who were waiting for him at the Ilopango Military Airport that he will continue struggling to achieve peace in El Salvador and reiterated that the guerrillas must put aside their attitude of holding a dialogue tactically motivated.

AIR FORCE CHIEF SAYS MONTERROSA 'VICTIM OF PLOT'

PA102012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Dec (AFO) -- Colonel Joao Rafael Bustillo, Salvadoran Air Force Commander, disclosed today that Colonel Domingo Monterrosa and other ranking officers killed last 23 October in the eastern part of the country were victims of a plot. In an official speech as part of the commemoration of Air Force day, Bustillo said: In the helicopter in which "our national hero was traveling they placed an explosive charge." This is the first time that a ranking officer has referred publicly to the causes of the alleged accident that took the life of Col Monterrosa, former department commander of Morazan and former commander of the Atlacatl Battalion that is specialized in counterinsurgency.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

Betancur Speaks to Assembly

PA101300 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1703 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the National Constituent Assembly in Guatemala City on 8 December -- live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, head of state of Guatemala; Your Excellency Deputy Hector Aragon Quinonez, president of the National Constituent Assembly; Your Excellency representative of the Archbishopric; Your Excellencies members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal; members of the National Constituent Assembly; members of the Supreme Court of Justice; Attorney General; members of the diplomatic and consular corps; members of the news media; members of political organizations; Guatemalan deputies:

I speak on behalf of a Latin American country that is linked to Guatemala by long-standing fraternal ties; by the same ideals of peace, development, social justice and defense of sovereignty; by our common heritage which we promote hand in hand in a beautiful Americanist example. I am so happy to be in this beautiful Central American country. I pay homage to the Guatemalan people who have made this land great.

Allow me, Mr President and honorable constituents, in my best wishes to see the Guatemalan democracy strengthened to tell you of the historic effort made by Colombia to try to maintain a representative system in the midst of a long period of violence. Colombia has tried to make peace an undeniable factor. From long years of internal unrest, of human and material losses, of learning from the tragic school of violence, we have learned the hard and painful lesson that only through the principles of coexistence will the people find their way to happiness. Our America is tired of its long record of violence and death.

In Colombia, peace is making progress with some difficulties, but it is advancing to become a beautiful reality. Peace in each of our countries is the peace of America. This peace will contribute to achieving an ideal and alleviating a world tragedy which can guarantee mankind a harmonious development. We cannot overlook the fact that we are living in a world threatened by imbalances and changes that are depriving large rural and city sectors of the benefits of progress. New rebel groups are the result of the existing social situation in our country and in Third World countries.

It is up to authorities with a clear vision to try to prevent the proliferation of these rebel groups until we can hope to have total peace. Although the political parties have changed their strategies and now there is a harmonious atmosphere, new factors of unrest have appeared. University students are dropping out, peasants are without land and jobs, and workers in the cities are affected by unemployment and the high cost of living. They all make up an army of dispossessed persons. The armed struggle is still a factor that threatens the future of our countries. Justice is an important factor in obtaining peace. Our countries must have social justice in order to have a harmonious development. Otherwise, the foundations of our society are unstable.

For me, it was a priority to have peace in my country. Thus far, this has been the main effort that we have made in our country. For this, we had to decree an amnesty, reach agreements and hold long talks, which are still going on. Although the results have been positive, there are people who are trying to discourage our efforts, disregarding the fact that we are facing a special, explosive, and unjust situation.

However, America is demanding good sense and the capacity to build the future from its leaders. Unless the businessmen, industrialists, professionals, artists and people in general are conscious of the problems created by injustice and violence, violence will eventually destroy us all. However, if we are more receptive and more willing to hold talks, then we can expect better days.

Colombia has realized that the key to our future development in the pursuit of happiness lies in broadening democratic circles, [words indistinct] an open national dialogue, the immediate implementation of formulas [words indistinct], and giving the people more participation in the search for solutions.

I do not disregard the fact that what I am saying must contend with an international economic situation that is seriously affecting second and Third World countries. I am not overlooking the fact that this is an era in which the solution to our problems depends, to a large extent, on the big powers who are engaged in a struggle that is not our struggle. However, I firmly believe that if democracy gains ground in every Latin American country and if the people make short-term sacrifices that will allow them to have the stability and the kind of society they want in the long run, if this takes place I think that the big powers will have received a lesson from our countries.

My government and fellow men are following the Central American situation with deep concern and solidarity. We are pleased to see the effort that the Guatemalan Government is making to continue the country's democratic institutionalization process. You have the support of all of the political, economic, and social sectors of every Latin American country in this effort. We have said that in the context of each country's sovereignty and mutual respect we are willing to cooperate as much as we can with our resources and our experience to see Central America free of foreign advisers, democratically stable, and planning its future for development, peace and productivity. We need this badly. This is the essence of the Contadora plan as expressed by the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

Guatemala was an example for the rest of Latin America. Despite your difficulties you held an electoral process that was carried out democratically, under the observance of foreign observers, and with the participation of the most diverse political organizations. This is democracy. As congressmen elected in a free and clean election, you are now the real representatives of the people's will. You are now drafting a new constitution which I am sure will be the product of a consensus reached through your patriotic efforts. Your constitution will be the result of broad, deep agreements and concessions because that is the way it is done in a true democracy. This will open the way to a peaceful transition to a fully democratic country.

I want to express my country's admiration for your creative task and to tell you, as a citizen of the American continent, how much I admire your fruitful task. Now, as our America heads for democratic and representative governments, the hemisphere will be following your endeavour with expectation, enthusiams, admiration, and well-founded hope.

Betancur Press Conference

PA101421 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2153 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Press conference by Colombian President Belisario Betancur from the Protocol Room of the Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City of 8 December -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What will be the future of Contadora?

[Betancur] At this moment, what is important is continuing the dialogue. It is not unusual to reach a bottleneck when conflicting parties are trying to reach an agreement. As you all know the Contadora plan consists of 21 points that are still under the scrutiny of the Central American governments, which are trying to include some countries' recent observations in the plan. These observations must be analyzed in a constructive manner. They seem to be concerned with the procedural aspect of the plan and not its essence. Perhaps, because I am a lawyer and a law school professor I have a way of looking at things which consists of considering anything that refers to the procedure without interferring with the substance of the issue as simply rewording work. In this respect the adjustments made to the plan are improvements to the bulk of the plan in order to make it more acceptable and feasible. Of course, this depends on the Central American countries and not on Contadora.

However, you asked me what will be the future of Contadora? I think that the future of Contadora will disappear once there is absolute peace in Central America. Contadora is not a permanent multilateral instrument. Contadora was created at a specific moment to meet a need. Therefore, when there is total peace in Central America there is no doubt that the countries of the Contadora Group will see, with great satisfaction, that Contadora no longer exists because the reason for which it was created no longer exists.

[Question] Can you tell us about the dialogue between your government and the guerrillas?

[Betancur] The dialogue in my country with the guerrillas has a profound philosophical motivation in that humans were given the opportunity to avail themselves of a language to understand each other and transmit their thoughts. This creates the conditions for a dialogue that is always creative and constructive.

In political, economic and social matters, we must accept that there is no absolute truth. There are some approximate truths. It is up to a leader with some intelligence to take those approximate truths, make them into something coherent, and apply them to their respective community in pursuit of the community's happiness.

[Question] Mr President, some news media have called you a champion of peace and others have called you a champion of the leftist groups. What do you have to say about this?

[Betancur] In Contadora we have a golden rule that no one is the star performer. Our objective is to have peace in Central America. Accusations of being of the right or the left have been made before. What is the left and what is the right? These concepts are too abstract and too arbitrary.

Now, if to be concerned over the fate of our communities that aspire to have a better living standard is considered to be of the left, then I am of the left. Then, I will join the ranks of the holy priests, who have made proposals with high social contents in two of their most recent encyclicals.

No, I think it is too simplistic to be encased in any of these molds. Not long ago a newsman asked me a similar question. As you all know, I am a member of the Colombian Conservative Party, which is not a leftist party in any way. Then, how can I be called a champion of the left? Really, I am not a champion of the left or the right. Thanks. [applause]

Joint Declaration Signed

PA091928 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2137 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Joint declaration signed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores on 8 December; read by Luis Carlos Villegas, secretary general of the Colombian Foreign Ministry at the Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] At the invitation of Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, accompanied by his wife, Rosa Elena Alvarez de Betancur, and a distinguished retinue, made an official visit to Guatemala on 7 and 8 December 1984. During the visit the two leaders thoroughly studied the development of relations between Guatemala and Colombia. They held talks on topics of common interest for their respective countries, and exchanged views on current international topics.

Inspired by the spirit of cooperation and understanding that prevailed in their talks and guided by the feelings of cordial friendship between their peoples, the two leaders decided to sign the following joint declaration:

On examining the current state of relations between Colombia and Guatemala, they confirmed with satisfaction that they have reached a high level of development. They also expressed their confidence in the possibility of further increasing this freindship and cooperation between the two nations which are linked by common historical and cultural ties.

They decided to implement the technical and scientific cooperation agreement in force between the two countries since 16 February 1981, especially in the fields of exchange of specialists and scientists, the granting of specialization scholarships for middle-level professionals and technicians, and the installation of technical-educational documentation centers and professional and labor improvement centers. In this area, the support that Colombia can provide through the Cooperation and Technical Aid Fund for Central America and the Caribbean was mentioned.

They reiterated their deep satisfaction over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Spain, which was agreed upon in Bogota on 22 September 1984. This has been a cause for great rejoicing by the countries of the Iberian-American community and the world's peace-loving peoples.

The Guatemalan head of state reiterated to the Colombian president the deep gratitude of the Guatemalan Government and people for the invaluable mediation that, with exemplary dignity, fairness, and justice, he carried out between the Guatemalan and Spanish Governments, thus bringing about the desired result.

They recognized that all states have the right to their total fulfillment in the international community on the basis of legal equality, mutual respect, the right to territorial integrity, faithful fulfillment of treaties, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, free determination of peoples, and nonintervention in states' internal and external affairs. They reaffirmed the importance they give to the promotion. respect, enforcement, and full exercise of human rights, and they agreed that these values must be the object of honest international protection and supervision.

They agreed that both terrorism and drug trafficking are abominable crimes due to the grave harm that they cause people, and they reiterated their intention to promote an international campaign to combat them.

They urged the promotion of a climate of understanding that will lead to the achievement of international detente through a frank dialogue among the superpowers on the limitation, elimination, and restriction of nuclear and conventional weapons, a fundamental requirement to achieve a general and complete disarmament for the benefit of the harmonious development of the peoples.

They concentrated their attention on the examination of the Central American crisis and agreed on the urgent need to find a peaceful and negotiated solution through concerted political commitments that will permit the achievement of detente in the region and a lasting and stable peace as a basic foundation to promote the integral and harmonious development of the region's countries.

They agreed that one of the basic elements to achieve these objectives is the necessary democratization in the region through the holding of periodic, honest, and free elections so that the governments will be the product of the majority will and their decisions will therefore have popular support.

In this regard, they analyzed the Contadora peace process and they reiterated their resolute support for this process. They agreed to state with satisfaction that they recognize the prevention of a generalized military confrontation and the achievement of permanent dialogue as positive results so far.

They also recognized that the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America is the political, economic, and juridicial framework in which the negotiated solutions freely adopted by the Central American countries should converge.

The Colombian president expressed special thanks to the Guatemalan ruler for his government's unlimited support for the Contadora process and the Document for Peace and Cooperation that the group presented to the Central American governments on 7 September. They emphatically stated that all foreign military presence must be eradicated in the region because it constitutes a highly dissociating element in the solidarity and mutual trust that the countries involved in the conflict should have among others.

They stressed that the element of mutual trust is definitive not only among the Central American countries but among third countries that have regional interests so that the Contadora peace efforts can materialize, especially with regard to the verification and control instruments and the national reconciliation processes proposed in the document.

They issued an appeal to the Central American countries and other interested countries to refrain from any action that brings about an increased climate of tension or threat of war and they asked the latter and all members of the international community to support the additional protocol to the document consistent with the support expressed in the present UN General Assembly and the most recent OAS assembly.

In this sense, they urged the Central American countries and those outside the region to begin to practice the principles established in the Contadora Document as proof of their true desire to contribute to the negotiated solution of the conflict in the isthmus and their good faith in the fulfillment of the commitments that this instrument will contain.

In view of the Central American region's particular situation, they stated that the supply of military equipment is a grave attempt against peace since it produces a dangerous political and military imbalance. On analyzing the Latin American situation, the chiefs of state first of all expressed their satisfaction over the recent advances of democracy in the region. They ratified their belief that representative democracy is the best means the Latin American peoples have to achieve their full development and to guarantee citizens' participation in the state decision and respect for human beings.

On studying the current state of hemispheric relations, the chiefs of state expressed their satisfaction on the call for a special OAS General Assembly that will be in charge of the reform and updating of the organization. President Betancur thanked Gen Mejia Victores for his government's support so that this special assembly can be held in Cartagena in 1985. The rulers stated that the OAS should gather and faithfully reflect the interests and needs of the American states as the only means to ensure that the organization will be an active, dynamic, and effective entity in the achievement of the region's social, economic, and political development.

The rulers expressed their government's interest in carrying out joint projects to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America and they reiterated their intention to cooperate in multilateral, international, and regional events dealing with this.

They stressed that the world economic situation that currently affects the international community has had serious repercussions, especially in the developing countries. In this regard, they emphasized that structural changes urgently need to be undertaken in the current system of international economic relations with the participation of all countries to guarantee the establishment of a new international economic order.

The presidents expressed concern over the industrialized countries' protectionist measures which affect the exports of the underdeveloped countries. They ratified their support of the diagnosis and solutions outlined in the Cartagena Consensus on the Latin American debt. They insisted that only through a political dialogue between creditors and debtors, where solutions different from those provided by the market forces on financing and trade can bring about the reinitiation of the sustained growth of the region and its economic development.

The presidents also expressed interest in revitalizing the Central American integration process, and in this regard they broadly discussed the effort made by the Colombian Government to draw international attention to the need to attend to the economic and political problems of the isthmus and to achieve the support of international financial institutions and governments of developed countries for the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, which hosted the recent meeting in Cartagena de Indias from the 18th to the 30th of November.

They expressed satisfaction over the results of the recent meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, the Central American nations, and the Contadora Group, where they signed an agreement in the framework of cooperation between the EEC and the Central American region.

Convinced that culture is an essential part of the life and expression of the peoples, the presidents reiterated their commitment to grant special attention to cultural exchanges between the two nations in an imaginative and vigorous effort that will contribute to deepening their mutual understanding.

In this vein, they pointed out the convenience of activating the internal procedures of each country for the prompt ratification and consequent implementation of the cultural agreement signed between the two countries in Bogota on 25 July 1980.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan head of state gave the Colombian president ample information on the diverse measures and actions that have been adopted to promote the process of political opening and democratization in Guatemala. Among those pointed out were the maintenance of the political amnesty decreed from his government's inception in an effort to achieve national reconciliation which has been accepted by thousands of Guatemalans, and the election and installation of the National Constituent Assembly, which will approve a constitution, the laws of amensty, habeas corpus, and constitutionality, as well as the elctoral law. The Guatemalan head of state reiterated that his government is willing to call general elections in 1985 to elect a president, a congress, and municipal councils upon approval of the constitution and the constitutional laws mentioned, and that he will hand the government over to those who through the free and sovereign will of the Guatemalan people are elected to lead the country. The Colombian president expressed his deep and sincere pleasure at the manner in which the people and Government of Guatemala are facing this historical moment, decisive for the nation's future. He expressed hope that the goals for which the people are working so hard will be fully achieved.

The Guatemalan head of state and the Colombian president expressed satisfaction with the understanding that characterized their talks. They also reaffirmed their will to contribute to strengthening communication and solidarity between the two nations. The Guatemalan head of state expressed a sincere hope that the stay in Guatemala of such a distinguished visitor had been pleasant and his talks fruitful for the cordial friendship between the two countries. The Colombian president expressed gratitude on his own behalf and that of his wife and entourage for the warm demostration of friendship and understanding expressed by the Guatemalan people and Government during their stay.

[Signed] Guatemala City, 8 December 1984

Guatemalan Head of State Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores
Colombian President Belisario Betancur

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS

PA102121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- A delegation of U.S. congressmen was astonished to learn that Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, refused to receive U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold. The congressmen, who met with Ortega late last Sunday, did not indicate when Ortega refused to receive Bergold.

A spokesman of the group, who is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces Committee in the U.S. Congress, told the press that the incident was mentioned to Ortega. According to the source, Ortega promised to receive Bergold in the next few days. On Sunday Berverly Byron, Jim Courter, and George Darden, members of Congress met with Ortega, who is also president-elect, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

This delegation paid a short visit to Managua in order to directly gather more information to "better undertand' the problems between Washington and Managua. Congressman Darden expressed his "satisfaction" for Ortega's telling him that Bergold will be received soon.

The reason for Ortega's refusal to receive Bergold has not been disclosed. Bergold has participated in the bilateral talks between the United States and Nicaragua at the Mexican port of Manzanillo.

Last Saturday, Ortega met for 2 and 1/2 hours with another five-man delegation of Hispanic congressmen headed by Bill Richardson, Democratic Party representative from New Mexico. These Democratic legislators said here that they have thus far voted against the U.S. covert financial aid for counterrevolutionary groups who have been fighting against the Sandinist regime since 1982. The legislators said that their visit to Managua is for the purpose of better understanding what happens in this country and the progress of the process toward democracy.

Mission leader Richardson said he "is not sure" how to he will vote in March in Washington when new proposals regarding the Reagan administration aid for counterrevolutionaries will be discussed. Last October, the Congress approved $14,000,000 for anti-Sandinist guerrillas, but stipulated that no more aid will be given them until an authorization is confirmed by the legislators in March.

GOVERNMENT, MISURASATA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA102028 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Communique issued by the delegation of the Nicaraguan Government and the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, organization Misurasata, at the end of talks in Bogota on 9 December, read by ANN special correspondent Luz Marina Rojas -- live or recorded]

[Text] The delegations of the Nicaraguans Government of National Reconsturction and the Misurasata organization, who held talks in the Narino Presidential Palace in Bogota on 8 and 9 December to search for formula to contirbute to a just, dignified solution for Nicaragua's internal problem, inform the Nicaraguan people and the international community that:

1. In the course of the talks, both parties, in a climate of open respect, maturely and calmly examined the factors that could serve as a basis for the establishment of agreements that would lead to peace in Nicaragua, particularly on the Atlantic Coast.

2. The two parties (?state) that in the course of the talks points of convergence were discovered that will serve as a starting point for the next round of talks to be held on 19 and 20 January 1985.

3. The parties thank the representatives of [words indistinct] Canada, Colombia, France, the Netherlands, Mexico and Sweden, and the World Council of [words indistinst] for their support of our talks.

4. Similarly, they express their particular appreciation to His Excellency Belisario Betancur, the president of the Republic of Colombia, for the warm hospitality that he extended during the talks.

Issued in the city of Bogota on 9 December 1984.

[Signed] For the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua Commander Luis Carrion Cruz

For Misurasata: Brooklyn Rivera

CARDENAL CONFIRMS OUSTER, REASSERTS VOCATION

PA102226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Managua, 10 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Education Minister Fernando Cardenal today accused Pope John Paul II of "exerting pressure" on the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the Society of Jesus to expel him from the order. The General Curia in Rome confirmed today that on 4 December Father Valentin Menendez, provincial leader of the Society of Jesus in Central America who lives in El Salvador, signed a decree through which Father Fernando "is no longer legally linked" with the Jesuit order.

According to Cardenal, who was confirmed in his post as education minister last 19 July during a mass Sandinist gathering in Managua, the pope "was erroneously counseled" by the Nicaraguan bishops. Fernando Cardenal told the news media in this capital that he had been a member of the Jesuit order for 32 years; he admitted that he was no longer a member, but asserted: "I will continue to be a priest."

Father Cardenal has been holding public office since June 1981 when the bishops of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference granted him permission to do so, under the condition that he would not offer mass, either publicly or privately.

Discusses Expulsion

PA110308 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] In reaction to the Jesuits' decision to expel him from the order, Father Fernando Cardenal said this afternoon: I will continue to be with my people and with the poor. I am still their priest.

[Begin Cardenal recording] I have been asked to leave the organization now, precisely when the aggression is at its height. There certainly is no sense between the stance of that time and now [not further explained]. I think this decision was made for political reasons rather than those that should have been considered. Let it be very clear. I want to take this opportunity to say that I feel very grateful to the Jesuit authorities. It was Pope John Paul II who exerted pressure on the organization for this decision. He has been ill-advised by the Nicaraguan bishops, and for this reason he has pressured the organization to expel me.

I have said that I have a conscientious objection. I think this is the precise technical term. Thirty-two years ago I voluntarily promised to obey the organization's authorities, and I have obeyed for 32 years. At this very moment there is an internal struggle and a contradiction between my desire to continue obeying and the order I have received. Hence, I believe I have used the correct term. [Words indistinct] should I do what I have been asked to, my integrity would be violated. I feel I cannot do what has been asked of me.

It is like someone being asked to kill his mother in the name of God. The man then thinks: Regardless of who asks me to do this, I cannot, because it goes against my consicience. This is clear enough and cannot be disputed. We are here because [words indistinct] my case will be discussed. It is important for the person to hear [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Since 1981, Cardenal and the three other priests who are part of the revolutionary cabinet have been pressured by the hierarchy to leave their post in the revolution. In view of this stance, Cardenal asked many times that each of their situations be analyzed separately. Nevertheless, he received no response.

[Begin Cardenal recording] I could describe for you the latest meetings. For instance, the latest meeting I held with the bishops was in July 1981. This is to say, I have never been summoned to discuss this topic. In addition, I have written six times to the Episcopal Conference through the previous nuncio asking for a dialogue. The conference never answered my letters.

I have been treated like a filthy rag. Before my appointment as education minister was announced, when the Junta of the Government had appointed me and the U.S. Government was [word indistinct] Dr Tunnerman, I wrote a letter to the president of the Episcopal Conference and sent a copy to each bishop. In my letter I mentioned my appointment and presented my opinion regarding education. I told him that I agreed with the pope's words in one of his letters on education. I expressed faith in and agreement with his opinion. Finally, I told him I wanted to talk with them to discuss their stances on education, their initiatives regarding Catholic education in this country. He never answered any one of my letters.

So it is easy to describe for you the negotiations. There simply have been none. There have been no conversations or meetings since July 1981. We can say there is an agreement between the Vatican's policy in Nicaragua and that of Reagan. [Words indistinct] I am not making any false charges. I can tell you, however, that this Vatican policy in Nicaragua coincides with other actions of U.S. policy through President Reagan. The facts speak for themselves, confirming what I have asserted. One suspects there is something behind this coincidence of policies. For a Christian, it is sad and regrettable to see how the stance assumed by the church authorities regarding Nicaragua coincides more and more with the stance assumed by the fanatic and criminal President who currently rules the United States.

I say I will stay here with these people. According to my conscience, I cannot obey this order to leave my people. Here I stand and state before the entire world that this revolution is maligned. This revolution is being attacked, not for its mistakes, because it has committed mistakes, but for (?its avowed purpose of) forming [words indistinct]. Leaving the Jesuits is the consequence.

The conclusion is this. I relinquish something dear, the company of more than 30,000 fellow members. I am still linked to them after having been one of them for 32 years. It is grievous for me. It would be more grievous, however, to be a defector of my people, my homeland, and the revolution. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADERS ATTEND SPANISH MEETING

Cruz, Chamorro View Concerns

PA101233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1405 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Madrid, 9 Dec (EFE) -- Arturo Cruz and Pedro Chamorro, representatives of the Nicaraguan opposition, today in Madrid expressed their concern for the lack of liberties and the constant economic deterioration or their country. Cruz and Chamorro are in Spain at the invitation of the Popular Democratic Party, PDP, to attend a workshop on the problems of democracy in Nicaragua.

Upon their arrival at Madrid airport today, Cruz and Chamorro told EFE about their protest to the Sandinist government for refusing other opposition leaders, who also had expressed their willingness to go to Spain, to leave the country to participate in the workshop.

Cruz, who said he spoke on behalf of himself and not as a political leader, pointed out that the political opportunities in Nicaragua have been reduced after the elections. Cruz added: "The democratic opposition does not want to continue being a captive of the Sandinist regime and of a political project based on force and an unprecedented propaganda campaign."

He said also: "In Nicaragua, democratic political parties will continue to struggle politically although, frankly, permanent peace would be a real miracle."

Regarding the armed groups the fight against the Nicaraguan Government, he said that, although he does not have direct reports, these groups are going strong, particularly in the northern area, and indicated that, although these groups have stopped receiving financial and logistic support from the United States, they are now getting this assistance from private funds. Cruz described his country's situation as one of civil war and said that this civil war is being fed by economic deterioration and general unrest. According to Cruz, his country is not suffering a foreign invasion, as the Nicaraguan Government members have said, but a real civil war in which Cuba supports the Sandinists.

Regarding the dialogue offered by President-elect Daniel Ortega, Cruz said that he accepted it but that this offer has been invalidated since the beginning because Ortega has said that this dialogue will be useful only to make suggestions. Cruz added: "This dialogue does not seek reconciliation, but submission."

In turn, Chamorro said that, after the elections, repression against the people has increased and none of the domestic power factors has changed. Chamorro added that the economic situation has also declined. He recalled that Nicaraguan banks closed last Friday for lack of currency to pay the December payrolls. This is a very strange thing in the nation's history.

Robelo Tells of Spanish Warning

PA102323 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1511 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec (DPA) -- Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, warned the Sandinist government that it was drifting away from the Nicaraguan revolution's initial plan. This warning was given before the Spanish leader assumed the position of Spanish prime minister. This information was released today by Alfonso Robelo, leader of the opposition group Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], which is in Madrid to attend a workshop on the Nicaraguan situation.

At the beginning, the Spanish Socialists firmly supported the Sandinist movement, but later distanced themselves from it when Socialists asked for a more rapid democratization in Nicaragua.

Arturo Cruz of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Domestic Coordinating Board and LA PRENSA newspaper director Joaquin Chamorro are also attending the workshop. The Sandinist government did not permit three other Nicaraguan opposition politicians who had been invited to the workshop to travel to Madrid.

In addition, Basque leftist Deputy Juan Maria Bandres asked the Gonzalez' government why it allowed Robelo to enter Spain because, according to Bandres, Robelo "is linked to terrorist organizations in Nicaragua."

U.S. Intervention Not Favored

PA110307 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan opposition political leaders, Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz, who are currently in Madrid, have said that they do not favor a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. Cruz, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, said that the Nicaraguan war is between Nicaraguans. He added: Cuba and the USSR are attacking Nicaragua by taking sides in the civil war.

For his part, Robelo said that the U.S. aid for his guerrillas was suspended in May and that the 20,000 armed men are not mercenaries, but are Nicaraguan patriots. He added that the Sandinists want to take their revolution to Mexico, their real target for communist infiltration, in order to set afire the entire hemisphere south of the U.S. borders. The Managua regime is a regime of terror, and a sanctuary for international terrorists, Robelo concluded.

CSE EXTENDS DEADLINE TO AWARD CREDENTIALS

PA102244 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Managua -- The Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] today reported that it was being flexible about the deadline for presenting credentials to 29 National Constituent Assembly representatives from the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, PCDN, and the FSLN who have not yet received thier credentials.

Although the period to present credentials officially ended on 7 December, as provided by law, the fact is that credentials are still being presented, a CSE spokesman said. That official also said that the CSE had received personal messages from some representatives, reporting that they had not appeared to receive their credentials because they were sick or on missions abroad.

The period in which credentials were to be presented to the new parliament members was from 30 November until 5 December. All CSE members attended the eight ceremonies at which the representatives were given their credentials. Tomorrow, the 163 accredited representatives will be introduced to the state branches, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Supreme Court of Justice and the CSE, as well as to the diplomatic corps and special guests.

ARDE URGES OAS TO REVIEW 1979 RESOLUTION

PA100426 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Letter delivered by members of the Directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] to Fernando Bravo, OAS representative in Costa Rica]

[Text] Honorable Representative Fernando Bravo, director of the OAS office in Costa Rica

Honorable Sir: We address you most respectfully to inform you of the following:

We are representatives of democratic Nicaraguan political organizations who are struggling to establish a sociopolitical system in our country based on freedom, social justice, and respect for human rights.

Our political goals led us to participate actively in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, which prevailed in Nicaragua from 1934 to July 1979. Mr Representative, that struggle against Somozism was a heroic feat by our people and was supported by international solidarity of the free nations on the American continent. This hemispheric solidarity was manifested at the 17th consultative meeting of OAS foreign ministers who, on 23 June 1979, approved a resolution on Nicaragua that sought basically an end to the Somoza dictatorship and the establishment of the bases for our country's democratic future. The four points of that resolution were as follows:

1. The immediate and definitive replacement of the Anastasio Somoza regime;

2. The installment in Nicaragua of a democratic government incorporating the main representative groups that opposed the Somoza regime and reflecting the Nicaraguan people's free will;

3. Guaranteed respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans without exception;

4. The holding of free elections as soon as possible to lead to the reestablishment of a truly authentic government that would guarantee peace, freedom, and justice.

These resolutions were complemented by a letter from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, JRN [as heard], to the OAS secretary general, promising to establish democracy in Nicaragua and implement a government plan directed toward national unity.

Mr Representative, of the four points of the resolution, only the first has been fulfilled; that is the replacement of the Somoza regime. Points 2 and 3 have been discredited or disregarded during the 5 years of government by the FSLN. No one in the international community can be still unaware of the sectarianism, arbitrariness, and violation of human rights that have been practiced by the Nicaraguan authorities. Most recently, Mr Representative, the 4 November elections in Nicaragua, which did not meet the minimum requirements to be classified as free and democratic, contravened Point 4 of the resolution since the substance of that point was totally unfulfilled.

The elections of 4 November did not involve the participation of the main opposition sector because there were no guarantees of the honesty of the polling. The so-called electoral process (?was plagued by) threats, corruption, and fear. The FSLN, a deceitful party-Army, influenced the legal structure so as to be favored in the so-called elections.

As a result of this kind of election we find that the FSLN regime and its [words indistinct] the serious problems with which our people are afflicted were not resolved, and we are far from having the guaranteed peace, freedom, and justice that the OAS resolution envisioned.

Mr Representative, our political organizations, which fought against Somoza, participated in the original revolution, looked with hope at the OAS actions on behalf of the establishment of a democracy in Nicaragua, and have now joined together in ARDE to restore the original course of the Nicaraguan revolution, respectfully request the consensus of the OAS member countries to reopen the 17th consultative meeting of the OAS foreign ministers to denounce the Nicaraguan Government's failure to comply with the resolution of 23 June 1979.

That government has distorted the original principles of the Sandinist revolution, and we therefore urge the OAS member countries to take some kind of action to protect our people's legitimate democratic aspirations and reactivate hemispheric solidarity with Nicaragua's suffering.

We cannot fail to mention to you, Mr Representative, that our struggle, which has even led us to engage in 19 months of military activity against the Managua regime, is designed to restore the original revolutionary objective and that we are prepared to fight to the bitter end to achieve this. The ideal thing, Mr Representative, would be for the OAS, just as it acted when the Somozist dictatorship was repressing and killing our people who were thirsting for freedom, to take the initiative now to defend those same people, who are again struggling and dying for their freedom.

This would avert further bloodshed and would be a contribution to the great ideal of peace and justice prmoted by the OAS in our hemisphere. In thanking you for your attention to this letter, we take the opportunity to express to you our highest consideration and respect.

[Signed] ARDE: Jose Davila Membreno, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front; Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, Sandino Revolutionary Front; Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unit-Southern Indigenous Creole Communities; Donald Castillo Orozco, Christian Workers Solidarity.

For the ARDE Revolutionary Directorate, Jose Davila Membreno, member of the ARDE Directorate and responsible for political activities.

PEOPLE URGED TO RESIST GOVERNMENT RELOCATION

PA100411 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Attention, people of La Fonseca, La Union, and El Serrano. Attention, people of La Fonseca, La Union, and El Serrano in Nueva Guinea. The FSLN, the nine anti-Sandinists, are planning to move you out of your communities and take you to a concentration camp, where you will be kept under surveillance and repressed. Do not allow them to move you from your communities.

We repeat: The nine traitors are going to remove you from your communities and take you to a concentration camp, where you will be kept under surveillance and repressed. Do not allow them to move you from your communities.

BRIEFS

WHEAT FROM SWEDEN -- The Swedish Government today delivered 7,500 tons of wheat to the National Enterprise for Staple Foods [Enabas] warehouse. The ceremony was attended by Swedish Charge d'Affaires Ginger Patterson, Nicaraguan Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco, and Enabas director Julio Lopez. The Swedish Government has delivered 37,000 tons of wheat to Nicaragua from July 1981 to dates. Today's delivery is worth more than $2 million and is expected to last approximately 2 months. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Dec 84 PA]

CASTRO ADDRESSES INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL STUDENTS

PA091903 Havana International Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing ceremony of the 6th Congress of the Federation of Intermediate Level Students [FEEM] at the President Allende Pedagogic School in Havana on 8 December -- recorded]

[Text] Dear guests, dear companeros and companeras from the FEEM and the prestigious Salvador Allende school: [applause]

We have not had the privilege of participating in all the discussions of the FEEM congress, but we have received all the material, copies of the main report, daily reports on the various subjects that have been discussed, the speech delivered by Companero Education Minister Fernandez, as well as some other reports on the subjects discussed here. The enthusiasm of the people participating in this congress is evident to all, but it becomes more evident when one arrives here. Then one can sense the patriotic, revolutionary, and combative spirit of our students.

To tell you the truth, regardless of how high the concept that we, that our party, has had of our youth, of our students, of the FEEM, you exceed our trust and hopes. Your disposition to defend the revolution and the country is exemplary, especially, your disposition to defend the revolution and the fatherland. This has been discussed often in the congress, especially matters related to defense preparations and the participation of territorial troops in the militia.

I have carefully listened to your slogans. We have more than 400,000 intermediate and higher level students and you, having this spirit, represent a tremendous force. This is something that the enemy must take into consideration. He must, or else he is absolutely crazy. [laughter and applause]

The revolutionary spirit of our youth, workers, peasants, women, and people in general has really been the support of our people's traditions.

We would not like to test this force, nor to have to prove that the enemy is crazy. The revolution's policy has never been irresponsible. It will not be an adventuristic policy. We are not warmongers and will do everything within our power, and that of the state and party, to keep the blood of your youth from being spilled. By this I mean that we will do whatever we can do to contribute to international detente and to a climate of peace. We will do everything within our power to contribute to detente in our area, in Cuba and in Central America. We will also do everything within our power to contribute to detente in other areas. We will do so as part of our principled policy and our awareness of the need to struggle for peace. We will do just that. By doing it, it, we interpret the best aspirations of mankind and our own people. Peace, however, is not achieved through weakness. Peace is achieved through firmness, through courage, and through the will of nations. These have been characteristics of our revolution for the past 25 years and we maintain the line. Without the determination to struggle, to resist, and to pay whatever price is necessary to defend our revolution and our independence, our revolution would not have survived under the difficult conditions in which it emerged and developed only a few miles away from the most powerful imperialist country. This spirit of our people has been a decisive factor in the survival, at first, of the revolution and then of its development.

Someday our adversaries will understand this. We are not interested in the North American and Cuban people having to spill their blood because of an imperialist adventure in our fatherland. For this reason we will always be on the alert to every sign or indication that the leaders of the United States give toward implementing a policy of respect or a policy of aggression toward our country.

In fact, we have been holding some contacts in recent months with a section in charge of the normalization of immigration relations between the two countries. Only these issues are being considered. These are issues that interest both parties. They have specific interests, and so do we. To obtain results we will both have to give a little. If these contacts yield some results, they will be no doubt pointing out the possibility that problems can be solved through dialogue, but no problem can be solved with us by using force. [applause]

I would say that a large part of the world and statesmen are waiting to see what will be the fundamental inclination of the U.S. Government, that is, of the current administration in its second term. This is the question, the enigma, in all corners of the world, on all continents.

We do not believe the U.S. people want war. It is evident that the overwhelming majority of the U.S. people reject that idea of war, of any war, of universal war in the first place. Scientists, thousands of scientists of all disciplines have made studies with computers, using mathematical models to determine what will happen if a nuclear war occurs, and all have reached the same conclusion: Nuclear war will be the end of at least human life, and probably of the other species as well, although it is said that cockroaches may survive a nuclear war.

They know, with certainty, mathematically, about all phenomena -- the pollution, the ecological changes, the dust clouds, the drop [as heard] in radiation, and the fabulous drops in temperature besides the pollution of lands, and of water. Survival would be practically impossible. The men who have in their hands the possibility of carrying out this type of war have a tremendous responsibility on their shoulders.

We know that socialism does not make war, is not interested in war. It cannot do business with war or weapons. These have always been the business of capitalists, of imperialists -- the wars and the arms races -- but not of socialism, which has no need to invest these resources in destructive weapons when it has so many needs to meet and so many aspirations regarding the socioeconomic development for the good of man.

Therefore, wars, arms races, and the weapons business are basis of the capitalist society and absolutely contrary to the nature, conception, philosophy, and needs of the socialist society. To the socialist countries having to arm themselves is a bitter need, a costly need which they meet without hesitation because they have no option. For this reason, our conclusion is that the main danger of war in the world, and the danger of a nuclear war, fundamentally stems from the United States. Some even dream of domination in the military field, of space weapons capable of laying an invulnerable protective shield, fantasies that would bring an increase in the arms race and an increase in the dangers of war.

However, we know that the U.S. people do not want war. They may be deceived about certain things. Certain prejudices, certain false ideas, certain lies may be instilled in them through the mass media and, on certain occasions, through the use of the mass media they have led even a substantial part of public opinion to support actions which are absolutely criminal and indefensible, such as, for example, the invasion of Grenada a year ago. And so, the sutdents who were supposedly in danger, and who were supposedly going to be made hostages arrived home and kissed the land. All of this was broadcast on television, in an absolutely artificial and fictitious melodrama carefully planned to influence the public by saying that these students had not had to go through the same experience as the U.S. Embassy officials in Iran who were held captive for months. They tried to associate the two situations, in order to give the impression that they had carried out a rescue operation to save those students who never were in any danger.

We are absolutely sure about this, because no one, not even the extremist group that in a way created the necessary conditions for the attack with its attrocious actions had entertained such thoughts.

Cuba's collaboration with that country was associated with gloomy subversive plans for the continent. The tourist airport [scoffs ironically] that was being built in cooperation with several countries, including the UK, Western European countries, and Canada, was described as an extremely dangerous military airport, although it was near completion, and did not have a single military brick. This was another big lie. The works continued, and the airport is now ready. Some of Bishop's followers, who have remained faithful to Bishop and his ideas sent us a telegram recently, in which they mentioned the airport, and said that they want the airport to be named after Maurice Bishop, and thanked the Cuban people for the airport. In fact, I think that the airport will be named after Maurice Bishop, because I believe that our people will always refer to this airport as the Maurice Bishop Airport, the Grenadian revolutionaries will call it Maurice Bishop, and the revolutionary progressive, and democratic people everywhere will also call it Maurice Bishop, even if it is given another name [applause]. It will have two names, the official name, and the popular name.

The incidents in Grenada were associated with other events, such as the Vietnam issue, the Vietnam war, etc. The attack on a small country, one of the smallest in the world, only 400 square kilometers and a population of 120,000 was viewed as a great feat, a great victory, a great demonstration of U.S. might, power, and glory. All of this was manipulated by the media, to influence U.S. public opinion. The strategy had partial results, and disconcerted a great number of people. This is true, and only history and time will clarify an incident of this nature.

However, despite all this manipulation, it has not been possible to create a warmongering, pro-war spirit among the U.S. people. This is true. The U.S. people do not want a world war, and even the dozens of million people who reelected the incumbent U.S. President, who perhaps were influenced by circumstantial factors in the economic field, for example, such as a slight economic growth after a profound crisis, which was the result of the system itself. The previous government cannot be specifically blamed for the crisis, [laughs] since it began many years ago, as a result of policies, including the Vietnam War, and contradictions in the system. As a result of the crisis, unemployment had risen considerably, and so had inflation, and these factors had a great influence on public opinion. Circumstantially, in the past 2 years, and we say circumstantially because many experts believe that a new crisis is ahead which will occur relatively soon, if the high interest rates, approximately $200 billion budget deficits, and the $100 billion trade balance deficit continue. [sentence as heard] If this continues, an even worse crisis will affect the U.S. economy.

As I mentioned on 26 July in Cienfuegos, the economy of the other capitalist countries, and particularly the economy of Third World countries has had to pay the price for this improvement in the U.S. economy in the past 2 years. However, this circumstantial improvement was possible because the United States was able to get all the money it wanted from Europe, Japan, from everywhere, particularly from the Third World, by implementing high interest rates. In this manner, the United States was able to partially confront its problems. However, nothing solid has been built for the future. A large part of these resources have been invested in weapons, with a military budget that already surpasses $300 billion. These military expenses in no way help in developing the country's economy.

One of the advantages that the Japanese economy enjoyed after World War II was that, because of the treaties that resulted from the war, Japan could not invest in arms.

Several limitations had been imposed and almost all the nation's resources were invested in industry, new technology, and industrial systems that proved to much more productive. Meanwhile, many sectors of the U.S. industry, such as steel, lagged behind. U.S. steel products are not competitive with those of Japan and European countries. The United States has been forced to establish restrictions and quotas in its free trade and enterprise system for its steel plants to be able to continue operating. Its huge investment in arms would not be a steady base for its economy and, quite the contrary, its economy would be jeopardized.

The truth is that unemployment has been reduced and the economy has grown over the past few years in the United States. It is our opinion that these factors were extremely important, decisive, and fundamental. We did not entertain any doubts regarding the result of the elections. None at all. Everything appeared clear when all factors were analyzed. This circumstance brought some benefits. But the U.S. people do not want war. To some extent, the U.S. people can be flattered by telling them that their country is powerful and strong, that it continues to be a big power and that its power gets greater and greater. Certain nationalistic feelings can be appealed to and certain chauvinistic feelings developed. The U.S. people, however, have not experienced war for the past 120 years, since the Civil War, which took place about the middle of the last century. These people did not experience the destruction of World War I and World War II that the Soviet people experienced. The Soviet people know what war is because they lived with it in 1941 and then in 1917 when the revolution took place. Later, the Soviet people suffered an invasion that destroyed a considerable portion of the country when the fascists' attacked. Twenty million lives were lost and thousands of cities were destroyed. The Soviet people are much more experienced in war.

Despite this, the U.S. people do not want war. The U.S. people are intelligent, understanding, and knowledgeable enough to know what war is. The U.S. people not only do not want a world war -- nobody wants it -- but reject local wars. We can say the U.S. people do not want an invasion of Nicaragua and have expressed, through Congress and the House of Representatives, their opposition to the allotment of funds for the mercenary bands. The U.S. public opposes a military venture in Central America. The U.S. Administration has not succeeded in making the people change their minds. The U.S. public does not want a war in Cuba and the U.S. Government has not been able to convince the people that a war in Cuba is good.

There are extremists and reactionary people everywhere that advocate the use of force, but the majority of the U.S. public does not want local wars, although such wars do not necessarily mean the danger of a world nuclear war.

The U.S. Government has not been able to convince the U.S. people of this. The U.S. people understand that a venture in Central America is not as easy as the action in Grenada, which looked like a Sunday stroll. The U.S. people understand and know this because they are intelligent and thoughtful. They understand that such an action would cost many lives and, in addition, would mar the country's prestige through an action that could not be justified. This would also be a virtual genocide, that world opinion would not be willing to accept. The political and human cost would be enormous.

Of course, the U.S. people know that, in the case of Cuba, this intervention would be far worse and its consequences would be unpredictable. The U.S. people's opinion is very important because, if the U.S. leaders can sometimes forget all about what the world thinks, it is not as easy to forget about what the U.S. people think. Although the intervention in Vietnam, which cost so many lives, initially did not get too much attention from the world, this attention became greater and greater as the years passed.

As the years passed, the number of casualties began to be announced and the mass media divulged the atrocities committed in that war.

Some think that television is to be held responsible for the defeat in Vietnam because the people should have never been told about what was happening there. When the majority of the U.S. public adopted a firm stance against the war, this was a decisive factor. We have to take this factor into consideration. I think that the nation's leaders will also have to take this into consideration.

The leader's of that country know that that $200 billion budget deficit is not tolerable. They will either have to establish higher taxes that would be very unpopular and unjustifiable or limit the fabulous amounts invested in the military area. They are already speaking of adopting measures, more measures, more social restrictions. They are looking for a way to reduce this deficit. However, these measures would also be unpopular.

The U.S. economy in itself would not benefit from a worsening of the international situation, but on the contrary, a certain degree of detente [would be beneficial]. There is no forseeable solution to these problems with the approach they are now taking.

As I was saying, the whole world is mindful of this; whether the apocalypse is near. A fatalistic feeling surrounds this administration; whether the end of the world has come or whether the time to think about these truths has come. Some believe that the concern could be about something else: going down in history as an administration that struggled for peace and not as an administration that led to war. Of course, these results would be relative. If the path chosen is that of peace, then history could speak of it, but if the path chosen is that of war, there would probably be no history, history would come to an end. These are things and factors that are being weighed, and this is why the international world is paying attention to the facts, to the signs, that could evolve.

Some positive signs have been seen. For example, we could say that one of these signs is the fact that after the elections they demonstrated interest in continuing the talks regarding immigration matters. Although the talks are limited only to this, we feel that it is a positive sign. The meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Companero Gromyko to be held next month is undoubtedly a positive sign. However, this gives no one the right to build up any kind of hope. This must be observed and analyzed.

I believe that our country's education in the area of international politics is currently the best it has ever been. I recall that several years ago, when international agreements were reached between the United States and the USSR regarding arms control and so forth, an agreement that began a period of detente, our party issued a series of editorials to explain to the people what detente was. Our militant, attacked, harassed, and irritated people were not at their psychological best to understand the meaning of detente. A few years have passed, and now, their level of culture, above all their awareness of specific international economic and political problems, and a much more solid and clear awareness, allows them to better appreciate these problems and follow them closely. Therefore, the next few months will be decisive.

Next year, 1985, will be very important. We have to see how the confusion of all these factors develops; the results that may come from this; whether the world can hope for peace. This is very important. It is very important to know whether our region can have hope for peace, what the general tendency of the international situation will be in the next few years. The peoples, desperate because of underdevelopment and hunger -- you have heard the news that has moved the world regarding the hunger being experienced in Africa because of some ecological problems added to the problems of underdevelopment and technical backwardness -- all these peoples know that amid an environment of international tension and arms build up there is no hope for finding solutions to the Latin American $350 billion debt and the even greater world debt that totals approximately $800 billion.

Up to now the debts and military spending grew at an equal rate, but today military spending is growing much faster and is far ahead of the debt. According to recent estimates, military spending is in the area of $1 trillion -- in school I learned to call this figure $1 billion, however in the United States a billion is the same as our 1,000 million. Speaking in figures used by other countries this would be 1,000 billion, but in Spanish it is 1 billion -- that 1 million of millions of dollars is what the world is spending in the military area today. [sentence as heard]

These countries are facing a desperate situation, regardless of ideology. We have noticed this within the Nonaligned Movement, regardless of whether their governments are leftist, centrist, or rightist. They have common problems such as trade imbalances, debts, and underdevelopment, which are of concern to all of them. They know that if there is no detente, if the arms race is not stopped, there will not be even the faintest hope of finding funds to solve their problems, if solutions can be found at all to situations in entire continents, as in Africa where the desert is growing from north to south and the population is growing everywhere, even in the desert. This tragedy had to happen in order for the public to become aware of the problem. However, who knows how much will have to be invested to take the necessary steps to curb the desert, to push back the desert, in addition to developing agriculture and the water resources required by that continent to solve its problems.

For this reason, the world is watching, It is watching closely everywhere to see what happens in the next few months. This is important to us, because we are prepared for anything. We are prepared for war or peace. [applause] I think that our country's effort, firmness, calm, bravery, organizational capacity, and revolutionary and patriotic fervor have enhanced our chances of achieving peace, whatever line is followed in the United States, because every day, every week, and every month that has passed has made us much stronger. During these last 4 years the threats against our country have had the virtue of multiplying our forces many times over. They have multiplied not only through the number of armed men and women; ideas have multiplied and conceptions have been deepened. We have arrived at a very advanced stage of defense which reflects the best experience of the last few decades and which has really allowed us to develop a defense capability based on the participation of the entire people. This has made us much stronger and more invincible than at any time in the past.

Of course, we prefer peace to war. This is an elementary duty of every revolutionary, of every Marxist-Leninist, and, above all, of every party in power, of every government. It is very important that every citizen, every mother, every father, every sibling, every son, everybody, know what our stand is in this connection. The revolutionary government does not act on impulse or out of pride. It must always be characterized by reflection, calm, and self-control, because our party and our government are responsible for the life and destiny of an entire nation. This forces us to have foresight, to adopt every measure and make every effort to be strong, while at the same time being calm.

However, even if a situation of detente should arise, we cannot neglect our defenses. They cannot be neglected. This is indeed important. The progress we have made cannot be neglected. This reality is imposed on us by our geographical location. The difference between our system and that of our more powerful neighbors requires that we pay maximum attention to defense. Even if the United States were to adopt a socialist system we would not be able to neglect our defense. Vietnam has a border with China. These two countries are socialist, but Vietnam cannot neglect its defenses. [applause]

Sweden is neutral country. It does not belong to any military bloc. It is there in northern Europe and yet, although it did not take part in World War I and World War II, which is one of the factors that contributed to its economic and social development, it does not neglect its defenses, its weapons, training, and fortifications. Yet it is a neutral country.

That is why it is necessary to realize the importance of the effort we have made thus far and of always remaining on the alert, always strong, even in a situation of detente at an international or regional level. There may even be a certain degree of international detente without regional detente. Even these variants exist although, without a doubt, international detente greatly benefits everyone and lends itself to a way of thinking that is different from an aggressive and warmongering way of thought.

I considered this a good opportunity to explain this, particularly encouraged by the enthusiasm shown by the students regarding the defense of our country. I have also taken this opportunity to present these ideas, which I consider very important, to the rest of our country, to the rest of our people. I really didn't plan to talk very long. I even got together with the companeros to decide on the time to begin this ceremony. I think that there were going to be other sports events after this, a baseball game ... We do not like to interfere, and I really mean it, with the population's usual programs, whether it is baseball, boxing, or "The Slave". [laughter and applause] Therefore, I will try to be brief in order not to take too much time away, if I may do so, from the fans. At least I want to ask them to be patient, because I will try to be even more brief. [laughter]

All the points mentioned in the central report are very important, and it was a good thing to mention them all, from the ones with the highest priority to the less urgent, because they are all important. [Word indistinct] related to sports, culture, activities related to the work brigades, or to work-study activities, and problems that may still arise, as well as those cases, if any, which are not encouraging. Although the percentage of students participating in the rural schools and in agricultural activities is high, there are always a few cases, those with a medical certificate here and there, or commissions that did not do a good job. [sentence as heard] I really think that, as a small point, we should for example, urge our doctors, who have won great esteem among our population, whose merit has been recognized in the national and international field, who have elevated our medicine to very high levels, and who are part of a force that is rapidly developing with the new injection of talented and dedicated youths through the contingents to cooperate with you, with the party. They should be asked to be firm, strict, and rigorous in handling this problem, which I am sure is not in the spirit of the vast majority of our doctors. I am sure that we can count on our doctors, because it is harmful for any person or any youth to be given a certificate because of friendship, tolerance, or overindulgence. This will only encourage falsehood and dishonesty in a young person, who must prepare himself for his profession, his work, as a citizen. This young person would get used to fraud, deceit, and finding pretexts; his personality would be warped. This is what is worrisome here. Whether it is five, two, or one out of each hundred, we must care. [applause]

I have mentioned this example as one of the many topics discussed, which also included the problem of the books for the nursing students, the shortage of books, lack of discipline, and other problems at the health polytechnical schools, other problems related to hospital work such as double shifts or when one student is on duty alone, to refer to some of the details and concerns you have. A good selection of personnel is necessary, and this is one of the aspects we are most concerned about. While analyzing all these problems some time ago, we concluded that in some cases the students were admitted to these schools when too young, after completing ninth grade.

Since this was considered much too early an age, some were admitted as pre-university students. The goal is to admit them all as pre-university students. If we were to implement this measure all of a sudden in the future, th number of new students would drop considerably. Therefore, we must continue analyzing this problem and decide what to do if we finally begin to admit the students after the 10th grade, after their education is more complete and they are ready for the university level. This is a problem that requires our attention, and we are certainly working on it.

There are other problems regarding art students and the problems they have with supplies, living conditions, and studies. Well, right now we really cannot offer them anything, although we would like to. This would contradict our current efforts as expressed last Tuesday at the energy forum. We explained why our main efforts must be geared toward the economic problem. Nevertheless, we promise to review the problems of the school material for the art schools shortly, because we are very interested in them. Of course when we gave priority to the secondary schools, pre-university, technological, and vocational schools, the art schools were left behind. As soon as the country can make use of more resources, after all the matters of unquestionable priority have been attended to, we will have to decide what to do in relation to the art schools. The efforts in the educational field will have to be geared in this direction. The Schools for Sports Beginners [EIDE] were created in many provinces, and they received more installations than the art schools, although they have not been used in the most efficient way and we have not taken care of them as we should. This is true also. However, in recent weeks we sent some campaneros to visit all the art schools, the 53 art schools, to analyze their various problems in order to decide what can be done to help them. This work began some 3 months ago. All the schools were visited, and we have a file of the various problems faced by the art schools. We are interested in their problems, and since we cannot immediately make new installations for them, we will have to see what we can do in all the other aspects within our power.

Some companeros have visited sports schools, all of those schools. I am referring to companeros who are working with us, specifically Companero Juantorena, who was not only a great athlete, [applause] but also a great revolutionary. He is really an exemplary young man, a man with will, discipline, and talent. I think he can work in this field and accomplish much as an inspiration for our students in sports schools. He has been visiting all of these schools. He has probably already visited all these schools.

We are interested in knowing about their conditions, their programs, and whether or not there is an adequate balance among sports disciplines. We also want to know what the percentage of athletes in each school is. We are gathering this information. We want to know how many people are participating in each sports discipline. We are of the opinion that although we have made many achievements in sports, we can do much better in the future. Today we have resources that we could not even dream about at the beginning of the revolution.

We have 11 EIDE's with 13,000 students. If I am not mistaken, we have 140 pre-EIDE's that have 22,000 students. This includes provincial centers. This includes (Esta), Cerro Pelado, [words indistinct]. There are 17,900 physical education teachers for intermediate-level schools.

What did we have at the beginning of the revolution? There were 2,390, something like that, professors of higher education. We wonder where all these professors are now and what they are doing.

The Education Ministry has reported that at that time only 15,000 students received physical education. Now 1.5 million students receive physical education. We could not even dream then about what we have now; one has only to see the number of physical education and sports professors, their techniques, the schools. Is there a scientific program for the development of sports? We are getting all this information.

This is one of the things being done now with the cooperation of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation [INDER] and with the visits to each school.

How do we secure a gradual development of sports so that sports may play the role it should in our society and so that our country may continue playing an important role in international and world sports, that is in hemispheric and world sports? We must continue advancing. We cannot be content. Yes, I know that we have won 622 medals in the Pan-American games since the triumph of the revolution. I know that 240 of these medals were gold. I don't remember how many silver we won. I also know that we have won some 955 medals in the Central American games. Can we just feel like peacocks with these medals we have won? No.

The merit of this is that they did not have 18,000 professors, higher-level professors, or the installations we have. We can make greater achievements with what we have if we make good use of it.

Some disciplines are weak. What if no one wants to run 3,000 or 10,000 [meters]? Why is that? Why could our young people not provide athletes for the 10,000? Some sports disciplines are more popular than others. We cannot let ourselves be dominated by the popularity of a given discipline. We want to know how may young men are dedicated to baseball, basketball, track and field, etc., in every school and every province so there is a well-balanced development of the various sports disciplines. It could happen that in one given province there is a push in a single direction and a school dominated by a favorite sport, disregarding all other disciplines.

I believe that with the means we have at our disposal we can do much in sports, a lot. We have the school Olympics that take place every year. We cannot say that there will be more material resources, because for the time being we will not be able to build more sports schools. We know we have a terrible shortage of swimming pools. There are very few. The development of swimming demands swimming pools. We have to see how we use the ones we have. There is a plan, like the one put into effect at the Lenin School, to help the students who like swimming. If they don't swim we will always be at the level of cats as far as swimming goes. We are not going to get anywhere that way. We have to make an effort, and do it without more swimming pools. We have to be smart and see how we can best utilize the ones we have.

We are putting a heating system in one of these pools in spite of the fact that ours is a tropical country. These kids have to spend hours in the pools, and when the water temperature drops to 24 degrees no one can stand that. When I tell this to some Europeans they are filled with awe because sometimes their warmest summer day reaches only 18 degrees.

This means that in order to develop sports, as well as other activities, we have got to make do with what we have and make our best efforts. You have been discussing the problems in sports, infirmaries, and culture. And we like that very much because we know that the material situation we have at this school level is different. The material situation at the pre-university schools is excellent, generally speaking. At least investments were made. We have to maintain them to keep them in good shape. There were many investments in vocational schools everywhere. The programs were carried out based on the old political and administrative division. Some have [words indistinct] in three provinces, and this was for the idea of establishing a preparatory school in Cienfuegos, Ciego de Avila, even in cities that do not have a vocational school.

We have had the excellent idea of turning vocational schools into vocational pre-university schools in order to double the number of pre-university schools because of the importance that solid preparation gives students wanting to move forward to a higher education. This is a problem to which we have paid attention, the ministry has. What to do? At the Conventions Palace we saw things during the meeting of professors of the medical schools. The causes of the difficulties faced by the students when they are in their freshman year were analyzed. It was decided that the jump was too big for them. The participants analyzed problems of the preuniversity schools, problems that you have discussed: textbooks not used, evaluations not strict enough, etc. Special attention has to be given to pre-university students.

There was the national seminar of school directors. All these problems were studied. Measures have been adopted, and undoubtedly this has to be done to promote quality.

A decision was made regarding vocational schools. As a result, we will have more than 24,000 students in vocational schools. There will be about 26,000, including those attending schools to be built and opened in other provinces. Special attention will be given these students. It will be possible for students to enter these schools on their own means and, of course, based on grades and examinations. Thus, enrollments in these vocational schools will be changed, not only the grading system. As Companero Fernandez explained, the decision made to broaden the preliminary schools on exact sciences has been an excellent initiative. We plan to establish one of these schools in the center of the country and in the east, or rather, three exact sciences schools. In addition, we plan to turn the preuniversity vocational schools into almost exact sciences schools.

We have planned all this to increase tremendously the quality of the pre-university graduates. We know that preuniversity schools have much more resources, much more, more than what art and nursing schools have, as well as sports schools. The preparatory schools and basic secondary schools have many installations. Also, much has been done in the technological schools, such as shops. These schools even produce to some extent. Some progress has been made.

It might happen, however, that the preuniversity and technological schools get all the attention from the FEEM for their importance, since all of them belong to the same organizations. Those pertaining to art belongs to another organization, although some of them belong to the Education Ministry.

Let's not forget about sectors such as health technicians, arts, and sports. I don't fear that teachers will be forgotten because Companero Fernandez struggles hard for the teachers, and they will not allow us to forget about them. Nevertheless, mention was made here of a greater effort to promote the Manuel Azcunce Domenech Detachment. Mention was made of a series of careers that can be competitive among themselves, such as medicine and education. Still, I think this effort can be made. Professors are very important, as is the manner of their selection. According to the minister's explanation, another idea was presented, and ideas, when they are good, are worth more than gold.

The idea presented was to call on primary school teachers to study physics, chemistry, and mathematics to acquire professional status in these subjects. There are already 2,400 teachers attending school this term. We can do this because we have a sufficient number of teachers. We have been enhancing teachers' potential. This allows us to have a certain number of teachers furthering their studies. In this particular case we could not do this if we did not have 2,400 teachers to replace them. Progress has also been made in improving the education of professors.

There is a complete program for secondary school professors who don't hold a degree so they can study and attain a degree. This program is being attended by aoubt 21,000 teachers. This is really significant progress.

You stressed very important things. I have not mentioned defense. For this reason I began discussing matters related to examinations, systematic evaluations, the use of texts, demands on students, discipline, and quality. The fact that our secondary school students, meeting in a world congress, have made these proposals is really significant and should make our people feel proud because this sets an example for the world. [applause]

This is the best that can be said of a socialist revolution. Only in a deep and just revolution such as ours is it possible for the masses to identify with their country and its interests and confirm them, react, and respond. I think this is a political lesson for the world. This stance of our revolution is apparent in the depth and the quality of classes, examinations, and demands made upon students. This is only natural by conscious, revolutionary people in a society like ours, whose members we know are not being trained to enrich transnational enterprises, the bourgeoisie, oligarchs, or exploiters. Ours is not a society of exploiters but of workers, where all have an opportunity to further their studies, without exception.

The fact that we have been able to assert, as we have asserted, that all primary school graduates of last year had an opportunity to further their studies enhances the effort made by the revolution for education.

There is still more. There was a place for all ninth grade graduates to further their studies. There were about 170,000, while in the sixth grade there were 231,000. The figure is somewhat reduced because we have already passed the population explosion. Those in primary school are slightly fewer in number. We will graduate more than 240,000; they are 231,000. [sentence as heard] There was a place for every one of these to further their studies. What a great satisfaction for our people to be able to assert this, that all citizens of this country, all children, all young people of all the families of this country can further their studies! [applause]

Students understand this, that in their society and among their people there are equal opportunities for all, that this is their economy and their future for which they have to struggle. These young men want to be high-quality students, they demand high-quality training and difficult tests. If nothing else can be said of this congress, we could say this is a great historical congress.

I think this material should now be disseminated. I have not mentioned everything. We have discussed imitation and many other things and topics. Some of them are essential and fundamental. I think they should be disseminated among all students. Our families should learn about them. The main problems discussed in JUVENTUD REBELDE and GRANMA should somehow be presented so that all students learn about them, not only those here in this congress but also those in primary and secondary schools. To win this war we need the support of the family, and we need the support of all the workers and the people's organizations. Therefore, it is good that they know in what areas we are struggling.

We know that other conferences will be held, and I am sure that at those conferences the subject will also come up, and it will again be said that, despite the struggle to maintain the [drop-out rate] that we lowered to 96 [not further explained], we have increased, that is reduced, the drop-out rate from 96 in 1983 to 97 in 1984. [sentence as heard] You will say that we have achieved the 97.5, 98 and we must continue to struggle. Will it be so? [applause] You will once again speak of what has been achieved by the work brigades, of the problems that still exist, of assistance to the rural areas, and so on.

Let us not build false hopes. This is what life is all about. A constant feeling of not being satisfied. Progress, advances, and success are the children of man's constant feeling of dissatisfaction. However, at every conference we must stress that these are our goals, teach them to the people, make the people participate in these goals and to struggle; and as Fernanda [not further identified] said in her speech, all the factors must participate, and the factors are some 20 organizations. Those are all the factors. [laughs] [applause]

All the factors help, although we know that some things can be solved and others cannot. We can say however, that we have done this, this, and this; we have put forth our best efforts, and we have advanced in such and such. We will have to continue setting goals until we reach perfection, and when we reach perfection, if we reach it, then we will have to invent something else. [laughs] I believe this is very important for us.

I also believe that we must schedule our goals in education through the year 2000. What will we do? We must schedule the work of our organizations, our youths, the FEEM, and others related to matters such as energy and economy. We must struggle together toward this. What we search for today is quality, not quantity, and this does not involve the spending of foreign exchange, does not involve economic spending -- it could be that we need another reagent and some money would have to be invested to purchase the raw material for us to make the reagent here; or some spending might be necessary to purchase some little equipment or the material needed to build it because the equipment was being built at our technological schools or the ministry was building equipment. We are already printing 23 million books. As we said the other day, we have so many millions for this, and we have to work with what we have. We could be a bit short; we can only do so much; take care of what we have. We have to do what we can with those books, because if we go ahead and produce more we will have to export books. This does not make us very happy, but it is the most reasonable and realistic thing if we wish to keep what we have. We must look into the subject of nursing books, because we have already solved the problem of medical books: what books are needed, what we must do to get them, what complementary books there are. This we have to do with our efforts, with the resources at hand. What we have most is human resources.

Every year we graduate more professors, more professors with degrees, more teachers, more lawyers, even a greater reserve of cadres so that others can study. We currently have 258,000 teachers and professors; 1 for every 13 of the 3.1 million registered students of all ages in the different stages of education. This is unbelievable. If we are going to have more teachers, and each of these teachers does a good job for his students, union, party, ministry, and people, then we will have better and better teachers. Remember that the goals for greater progress we have set for ourselves are not based on quantity but quality of our work. This is what we have to strive for: better education in the primary and secondary schools, at the intermediate level, and within the intermediate level, all the areas I have mentioned. This also includes medicine, sports, and culture. I am sure that we can continue advancing greatly between now and the year 2000. We have the potential, quality, and factors which we can influence with our work. Education must be used in the effort toward quality and a long-term plan. This has already been done in the area of medicine. We already know the number of doctors we will have, where they will be, what they will be doing, what they will specialize in. They have their development plan drafted for the next 15 years. The same must be done in the area of science. This, of course, is very important. The president of the Academy of Science is here. He does not administer all the scientific institutions but directs them as far as methods are concerned. Some institutions he administers directly. This is very important. The data we have shows that we have 12,000 [not further specified] at the university level in that area and that we have some 35,000 workers in the area of science. This places us in a very good position.

For example Argentina, the country that has the largest number in that area in Latin American has 31 [not further specified] at the upper level involved in research activities per every 100,000 residents; Brazil 21, and Mexico has 15. Cuba has 65 at the upper level. [applause]

We must be very specific regarding work and development plans for all of our scientific institutions. They are of great importance. We must benefit from the efforts put forth by those thousands of workers at the various levels. Maybe some day, during some scientific event, we may have to deal with this problem, but for right now I want to say that we can go a long way in the social area with what we have, and in 15 years who knows what we will be able to say regarding health, infant mortality, which is currently (?20) percent and may drop to 15? I do not know what our public health companeros who are present would say; maybe it will drop below 15 percent. We are drafting a program to deal with the phenomenon of, how do you call it, congenital cardiopathy, a heart problem among children, and I believe there are 1 percent being born with heart problems, and the possibilities we have to treat this; what method, system, plan to use. [sentence as heard]

It seems to me that such a well-implemented program -- we are already working in that direction -- is going to take us some time, but it can reduce the mortality rate by three points and mean greater security to all families [word indistinct]. It is more difficult to foresee these types of problems. In many cases however, and some are critical, 80 or 90 percent die without the close or adequate attention that could solve the problem. Another percent does not die [words indistinct] but die later.

Such a well-applied program -- we are already working on the development of this program by preparing personnel, making the investments, and so forth -- can reduce, in my opinion and making a high estimate, approximately 3 percent of that 15 percent. If all these programs are implemented, what goal will not be reached in education, health, sports, culture, science, and many other areas not mentioned here by the end of this 5-year period?

I am stressing all this because it is precisely the economic sphere, industry and agriculture, which must have all our efforts. They are our material bases. I reiterate what I said a few days ago. We have made such advances and created such possibilities in the social area that we can make much progress with what we have and focus our effort on the area of investments, the economic field.

I read in some report that you agreed to study the aspects discussed at Karl Marx Theater on 4 December, Tuesday, at the energy forum. I am truly pleased with that decision because I wanted to remind you, the intermediate-level students and those who will soon arrive at the intermediate level and the basic secondary school students, that you are 15, 16, and 17 years old. Some of you are younger and are demanding that you be allowed in the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT].

Before I arrived here I saw a message from Comrade Raul explaining the efforts to be made in that direction to include you, yes, to include even those who are 15 and under. [applause]

With regard to the day of student defense, the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces comrades opined that since the day of defense had not been established yet for all MTT units, they, as MTT members, should establish their own program to commemorate National Defense Day.

Well, some of you are 15 and perhaps 14. Fifteen years from now it will be the year 2000, and that's not too far away. It may be a bit farther for some of us who are here, well... [laughter] and who are being stalked by the grim reaper; [chuckles] those of us who are staring at the grim reaper. [chuckles]

The year 2000 is not too far. Those of you who are 15 will be 30. Those of you who are 14 will be 29, and those who are 18 will be 33. It will be you, thousands of youths who are at the intermediate-level, secondary school, and some from the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade, who will be the technicians, specialists, workers, and cadres of this country.

I am not going to say that you will be ruling the country in the year 2000, 15 or 17 years from now, because there are people here who are not willing to be removed. [laughter]

I don't know the age of the comrades of the Union of Young Communists who are here.

[Unidentified youth answers: 33] How old? [youth repeats: 33] I don't mean now, I mean 15 years from now. Well, 33 plus 15 is 48. [more laughter] You will be between 48 and 50 years old. Those of you who are here attending the FEEM meeting will be the age the members of the party's youth are now. There are also party cadres who are youths. So those who will be youths then will try to do everything as well as possible to earn your trust. However, you will have many responsibilities.

The year 2000 belongs to you more than us; the future is yours. Everything I mentioned a few days ago is your business more than the business of this generation. You must be the standardbearers of these ideas. You must be the firm standardbearers of these ideas with the same energy that you are the standardbearers of defense, energy conservation, economic strategy based on what was said on 4 December.

Regarding the social area, to think of the future and consolidate what we have is enough. You must develop a strategy in the economic sphere which is intelligent and wise, consolidating what we have and guaranteeing many more possibilities for the future. It must guarantee that future which belongs to you. It must guarantee the future in all aspects: energy, production, and relations with the socialist world, which is moving forward despite the policies and illusions of the imperialist spheres, thinking that socialism is going to decline. They don't know the potential of the socialist countries. They don't know the potential of the USSR, which is fabulous. I have no doubt that they will continue to advance at a sure pace and that the future belongs to them, entirely. They will continue to advance without any crises.

Capitalism will grow today and decrease tomorrow. They know what will happen in 1984, but they don't know what will happen in 1985 or 1986. We can say what will happen in the year 2000. We, with our resources, our economic plans, and our production of this and that, know what we will have in education, public health, everything. We can look at the future. They can't because they have low beams... [laughter] and problems. Capitalism does not permit the use of high beams. It is full of factors, laws, and problems. What can the Third World expect? What can it see when it doesn't even have beams. [laughter] They have the Third World in darkness and ruin. Capitalism tells the Third World: Sure there is a remedy, capitalist enterprises. It tells them: The transnationals will solve your problem. The transnationals arrive and invest in cheap labor to obtain large profits. They produce anything cheap. If the salaries are too high in the United States and Europe and they earn 10 times less, they invest abroad.

I don't know who it was who said recently that the transnationals are like the chickens that lay golden eggs. [laughter] It was said that they lay eggs where they invest their money. What they do in these areas is establish the most contaminating industries, those industries that pay the lowest wages, and in this manner they economically exploit the fact that there is an excess of workers, unemployment, and a low cost of living. There we see incidents such as the one that just occurred in India. You have read of this dramatic and tragic incident in the newspapers.

A U.S. transnational, in a city in India, in a neighborhood where 200,000 people lived, had set up its tanks of chemical products. An accident occurred and 2,000 people have already died, while 50,000 others have been affected. No one knows what will happen to those who will survive this accident, the lung diseases this may cause. It is a deadly product, and this leak is tantamount to dropping an atomic bomb on the area. This was a branch of a U.S. transnational. In the United States they immediately began to adopt measures; in Brazil when the news was learned they also adopted measures. I believe there was a ship carrying 13 tons of the same product and they refused to let the ship (?dock). But that was a transnational and its investment. It left the atomic bomb, and who died? The children and wives of the workers. What do they care about security measures? All they care about is profit. Then they say that the solutions are the transnationals. Gentelemen, the solution to the economic problems of mankind is socialism. I am far from saying that [socialism] is perfect. We are very aware of its deficiencies. We are struggling against these deficiencies because socialism is not governed by laws. Man is governed by law, and we cannot blame socialism for those subjective factors, for man's lack of ability to organize in an efficient manner. No. We have experienced this, and we have learned new and growing possibilities from the cadres and from group experience. However, we are aware, it would be very bad if we were not aware of our deficiencies, of the deficiencies that our socialism has. However, the possibilities are unlimited and infinite, whereas capitalism has none, the Third World has none, and the industrialized capitalist countries have none because if you read the news you will see that their daily concern is the fact that unemployment grows and grows. I said that in the United States this situation had eased, and I told you the reasons. However, 2 days ago a WASHINGTON POST editorial on the Latin American debt stated: The Latin American experience and the problems they face should be used by the United States as an example, because at this moment the country most indebted to the world is the United States. It was very well said; the United States has gotten the money from the world so it owes the world. The world deposited its money in the United States because of the high interest rates, but they have a trade deficit of 100 billion [currency not specified] and a budget deficit of 200 billion. THE WASHINGTON POST editorial continued: The truth is that the United States is living beyond its productive capacity and above its production, and that this level is above what the U.S. economy produces. [sentence as heard] How is this possible? [chuckles] Others are paying for this; the monies of others pay for this, the monies of the Third World and other countries.

Debts? They face very big problems. We have to continue to observe what kind of measures they adopt, what they will come up with to avoid a relapse, a crisis, and to adjust what is truly a tendency, I would say a world tendency. For various reasons and pressures the tendency of countries is to live beyond their productive capacity and the development of their economy. We must avoid this. Of course a developing country needs resources and very large investment, and this is why that energy plan we mentioned a few days ago calls for large investments. But we will have to begin or continue with electronuclear construction, construction of the nickel and mineral factories, more power lines, even 500 kw power lines, and the steel industry.

We have to make large investments. Fortunately we have the socialist credits. When the USSR began it had credit from no one, and by walking practically barefoot with half-starved people they were able to get the resources for their development. At times when there was much hunger they exported wheat in order to purchase machinery to begin some industry. We have had the luck of having international cooperation. However, we must know how to use it and use it for development, not consumption. To receive credits for consumption will solve nothing. If you use your credit for development then you do resolve problems, because you are investing and multiplying those resources. If you use them up you will have nothing left. This is why I have told you that the strategy for the future is a solid economy.

In face of the many problems faced by the world this should be our path, and this is much more important than using up 10 extra meters of cloth.

During your conference you made some criticisms. You criticized some young girls who are only thinking about their appearance; silly things, vanity. You criticized this, and this was correct. We are a country that cannot ignore its history. For 400 years we were a colony; we had an economy based on agriculture and had endured almost 60 years of Yankee neocolonialism. The fact that we achieved our freedom and independence and began our development does not allow us to fantasize. We cannot let ourselves be guided by the beliefs of a consumer society. We must have what we need: food, clothes, books, materials to grow and have a healthy physical development and, above all, train ourselves for the future. That is the task that youth should undertake for the future.

You have to be the standardbearers of those ideas, and you have to be very aware that it is necessary to work for the future and make an investment in it, rather than allowing ourselves to be swayed by consumer mania or the consumer habits of the developed capitalist societies, which, among other things, maintain those luxuries at the expense of the rest of the world, at the cost of hunger and death for hundreds of millions of people worldwide.

Our youths have to be informed. You have to be informed. That is very important. Just as you arm yourselves with rifles in trenches and join the territorial militias, it is necessary for you to arm yourselves with ideas, with clear revolutionary concepts regarding the future, in ideological trenches, in conceptual trenches, without forgetting Marti's axiom that trenches made of ideas are worth more than trenches made of stone. [applause]

I believe we need both kinds of trenches: trenches of stone and trenches of ideas. I'm sure that if the teacher, the hero of our independence, were here today he would be saying this, because he himself built both kinds of trenches: trenches of ideas and trenches of stone. [applause]

I ask this of you as I asked the delegates attending the energy forum. I ask the delegates of the FEEM, the Federation of University Students, the basic secondary school students, the pioneers, all of you -- because the future is yours, and the future is being built for you -- to become the vanguard, the best standardbearers of these ideas.

Let us, therefore, be strong in all areas. Let us provide a solid defense ofthe fatherland. Let us provide a solid material, economic, technical, and scientific base for our people. Let us multiply our knowledge, do all possible for it to be multiplied.

There has already been talk of introducing computer technology at the university level, and we are also thinking of introducing it at the secondary level. The first steps are being taken, and we will not be left behind. All the necessary steps and measures will be taken for our people's knowledge to be multiplied and to advance limitlessly, so that we can say to the present generation and future generations your slogan, which states: [audience chants indistinguishable verse] That is correct, [applause] and the other slogan: Let those who have already been born and those yet to be born know [audience chants slogan] that we were born to defeat and not to be defeated! Fatherland or death, we will win.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO MEXICAN STUDENTS

FL101346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has sponsored the graduation of the 17th class of agronomy engineers and zoology technicians from the Superior School of Agriculture and Zootechnics of Juarez University in the Mexican State of Durango. The students of that center invited Castro to sponsor their university class, which was named in his honor.

The Cuban leader sent the students a letter congratulating them for completing their education and wishing them success in the development of their country. He interpreted the invitation as an expression of the feelings of the students toward Cuba, of the noble and historical brotherhood that unites the two peoples, and of the solidarity and Latin Americanism of the vocation, all of which are proverbial attributes of the Mexican people.

In a formal ceremony at Juarez University, Miguel Cossio, cultural counselor at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, read Fidel's letter. The diplomat greeted the graduates in the name of the Cuban president.

CASTRO LETTER ON OLYMPICS DISTRIBUTED AT UN

FL101543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The Cuban mission to the United Nations has issued as a press release the letter Commander in Chief Fidel Castro sent to the president of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch. The letter, which states the consequences of holding the Olympic games in Seoul, was distributed at the UN in order that Cuba's position on the current situation in the Olympic movement be better known.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR'S HORST DOHLUS

LD052342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Santiago de Cuba, 5 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR will do it utmost, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to see that the United States and its NATO allies never achieve their dangerous goal of destroying the strategic military balance. This was stressed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee in Santiago de Cuba today. In a speech to members of a local defense militia unit he conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and from the combat groups and all working people of the GDR.

Horst Dohlus said that Cuba's glorious Armed Forces have played an outstanding part in the enormous changes that had taken place in Cuba in an historically short space of time. The service of the people's militia embodied the unity of peaceful work and its sure protection. Everywhere in the country the delegation felt the deep longing for peace of the Cuban people, its desire for progress and its unyielding determination to resolutely oppose any aggressor.

Like the people's militia, the combat groups of the working class of the GDR played an outstanding role in strengthening and protecting their socialist homeland, Horst Dohlus said. "Socialist Cuba can be certain that the GDR will continue to stand at its side in every situation."

Earlier, Horst Dohlus laid a wreath at the memorial to the fallen heroes of the 2d front of the Cuban revolution. He presented a banner and a historic weapon of the combat groups of the working class of the GDR to a unit of the local defense militia. In Segundo Frente district of the eastern Cuban Province of Santiago de Cuba, the SED Central Committee delegation which he heads briefed itself in the headquarters of the Mayari defense zone on the extensive measures which the country has had to take in view of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism for the protection of the people and for the achievements of socialist progress. They witnessed the high fighting morale and combat readiness of the local defense militia, who now number 1.2 million throughout the country.

Attends Friendship Act

FL051430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member, has presided over the friendship act held for the GDR delegation that is on an official visit to Cuba. The delegation is headed by Horst Dohlus, a member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The ceremony was held at the Karl Marx Cement Plant, built with the solidary aid of the GDR. The combat flag of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was presented to the workers' collective. The flag will be awarded to the plant's most outstanding work brigade.

Dohlus, Delegation Depart

FL081844 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Horst Dohlus, Politburo and Secretariat member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's Central Committee, and his delegation left this afternoon at midday to return to their country. Jose Machado Ventura, Cuban Politburo member, and GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer, among other leaders saw the visitors off. Dohlus and his delegation stayed in Cuba for 6 days, and visited economic and social places of interest in Cienfuegos, the Isle of Youth, and Santiago de Cuba Provinces. The GDR official also met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, and met with Politburo members Julio Camacho Agueilera, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

C.R. RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH NIGERIA'S OBASANJO

FL101444 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian chief of state. Rodriguez explained to Obasanjo Cuba's development in agriculture and in other sectors.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL101454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Cuba and Mexico will implement a joint program for the construction and modernization of sugar mills. That announcement was made in Mexico City by Guido Garcia, Cuban vice minister of the sugar industry, who said Cuba is also willing to cooperate with other Latin American countries. The vice minister said Mexican-Cuban cooperation is an example for Latin America. In the joint project, Cuba will provide all the technical assistance Mexico requires in the undertaking.

FIRST MARITIME SAFETY MEETING SCHEDULED

FL071630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] With the attendance of 200 Cuban delegates and 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States, the first maritime safety meeting will be held from 9 to 13 December at the Cristina Naranjo Social Club, Havana. A jury of doctoral candidates from the Transport Research Institute, the Academy of Sciences, and the Naval Academy will be in charge of selecting the best studies presented.

MARITIME SERVICE WITH VIETNAM INAUGURATED

FL070150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] With the arrival in Havana's port of the ship (To Lich), after 35 days at sea, maritime service between Cuba and Vietnam has been inaugurated. This fulfills a transport cooperation agreement between the countries. (Nguyen Van Nguyen), the ship's captain, remembered the words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro when he said that Cubans are willing to shed blood for Vietnam and that Cuban crew members had transported goods to their country during the difficult days of war. Hoang Luong, Vietnam's ambassador to Cuba, visited the (To Lich).

CEMA METALLURGY COMMISSION MEETING BEGINS

FL102204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1928 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The 61st meeting of CEMA's Nonferrous Metals Industry Standing Commission will be held tomorrow at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Delegates from CEMA member-nations and Yugoslavia will attend the meeting, and discuss the mining of nickel and other metals.

CEMA PLANETARY GEOPHYSICS RESEARCH MEETING HELD

FL050118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The 28th session of the multilateral cooperation commission of the socialist countries science academies dealing with planetary geophysics research has begun here at Cuba's Academy of Science. The USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Cuba are participating. This important meeting, which will extend through 8 December, is being held for the first time in the Western Hemisphere. Work plans for the next few years will be discussed and the fulfillment of tasks will be reviewed.

UN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES GROUP TO MEET IN HAVANA

FL101418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] From today through Friday, the first regional meeting of the Latin American division of the UN Group of Geographic Names Experts will take place in Havana's Palace of Conventions. Representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Colombia, Spain, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and Cuba will participate in the meeting, the purpose of which is to promote uniformity of geographic names in Latin America. Also attending the event will be outstanding experts in the field, such as Dr (Bill Block), president of the UN Group of Geographic Names Experts.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH CAPE VERDEANS

FL110136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The plenary of the fifth session of the intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Cape Verde opened today in Havana. Minister of Justice Juan Escalona is heading the Cuban delegation and Minister of Economy and Finance Osvaldo Lopes da Silva heads the delegation from Cape Verde. At the meetings, the delegation will discuss bilateral cooperation during the 1982-84 period in the fields of health, education, sports, agriculture, construction, among others. Also to be studied will be the prospects in joint work in the fishing and foreign trade sectors. The protocol issuing from this important meeting will be signed on Thursday.

POLISH SCOUT UNION DELEGATION VISITS JARUCO

FL101335 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation headed by Ryszard Wosinski, commander of the Polish Scout Union, has visited the Julito Diaz Pioneer Provincial Center, in Escaleras de Jaruco National Park in Jaruco Municipality, Havana Province. The Polish delegation will participate in a meeting devoted to the affairs of children and adolescents to be held in a few days in Havana.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UN COMMISSION'S CHILEAN DEBATE

PA101709 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly Commission for Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Affairs has initiated a debate on the human rights situation in Latin America, and devotes special attention to the Chilean situation. Judge Rajsoomer Lallah from the Mauritius Islands, called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the human rights situation in Chile could worsen beyond the imaginable if the measures required by the present circumstances are not adopted to force the Pinochet regime to fulfill the international treaties on this subject.

During his speech Lallah once again expressed regret for the repeated refusal of Chilean authorities to cooperate with the work of the special informer, and rejected the reestablishment of the state of seige, increased arrests, the banishment of political opponents without prior trials, the censuring of the press, and other violations and restrictions that affect the people, such as the torture of the political prisoners and murders for political reasons. These facts are part of the repressive panorama that prevails in that South American country.

On 6 November the Chilean fascist government reestablished the state of siege and night curfew with the deliberate intention of controlling the increasing opposition protest movements to demand the reestablishment of domestic liberties and rights. In the 9 days prior to the reestablishment of the state of siege, more than 6,000 persons were arrested in Chile. Tbus far, more than 600 individuals have been exiled to the interior of the country.

Nazi-type roundups were carried out in the suburbs of the Chilean capital where at dawn soldiers and policemen made surprise searches house by house.

In the La Victoria suburb, all men between the ages of 16 and 50 were arrested and held in a nearby stadium. In the Cardenal Raul Silva Henriquez suburb, 2,000 persons were arrested. The streets of Santiago and other Chilean cities were practically militarized. Army and police checkpoints were located at different points. Press censorship has intensified, many newspapers are closed and others submitted to prior review, and even General Augusto Pinochet himself, as general secretary of the military government, is closely following the cables and dispatches sent abroad by foreign news agencies.

In the midst of this situation, the regime announced that it will call reservists to join the Armed Forces in order to intensify actions against the opposition. This is another desperate measure adopted by the military authorities to try to control the opposition protests that intensify in Chile from day to day. Hundreds of political, labor, and student leaders have been arrested in the past few days. However, the popular forces carried out a new national protest, the first under the conditions of a state of siege. The most evident demonstration of the Chilean people's determination to recover their rights and liberties is the fact that in the midst of the strictist police and military control they have exploded bombs in different areas of the capital and other cities, some of them in front of state-owned buildings and official installations such as the Moneda Palace.

These facts confirm that the Chilean Government can no longer continue to sink the people of this Latin American country into a situation devoid of liberties and violates all of their rights through the use of military force.

GENERAL CALLS FOR REDOUBLED DEFENSE EFFORT

FL071954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A solemn military ceremony in homage to General of the Army of Liberation Antonio Maceo Grajales and his aide, Captain Francisco Gomez Toro, on the 88th anniversary of their death in battle, has been held at the Cacahual Mausoleum.

The placing of a floral wreath before the tomb of the Bronze Titan, the firing of 21 artillery salvos, and the review of the participating military units formed part of the commemorative ceremony at which Brigade General Julio Fernandez Perez made the main address.

[Begin Fernandez recording] Our people, faithful to the legacy of Maceo, are preparing to defend the fatherland with the same firmness of principles and confidence in victory, convinced that, as long as Yankee imperialism exists, only by preparing ourselves as we are doing can we be an invincible people. As our commander in chief said, our people, turned into a Maceo, will throw dust dripping with our enemies' blood into the sea. [end recording]

He stressed the defensive power of the nation, product of a hardened, experienced FAR and, as part of the FAR, the Territorial Troops Militia, consisting of more than 1 million men and women.

Brigade General Julio Fernandez called for an increased effort in the preparations for a people's war: the construction of the needed fortifications, the camouflaging of arms and equipment, and the developing and perfecting of defense zones.

[Begin recording] Let us make our people into an unconquerable fortress, let us make them into a Maceo in fitting homage to the hero who with his courage and example earned a merited place in history. [end recording]

The military ceremony commemorating the 88th anniversary of General Antonio Maceo's death in battle was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of our party.

MACHADO VENTURA PRESIDES OVER FEEM MEETING

FL080112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The seventh congress of the Federation of Intermediate-level Students [FEEM] has opened in the [name indistinct] Domenech Theater in Ciudad Libertad. Politburo Member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presided over the meeting. Also presiding over the event, which was attended by 867 delegates from throughout the country, were Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of education, and Carlos Lage, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists.

SEA POLLUTION RESEARCH MEETING BEGINS

FL101655 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Beginning today and until 20 December, the fifth symposium on ocean pollution research and control will be held in Havana's Palace of Conventions. Simultaneously, the second workshop on Caribbean bays environmental works will be held. This event is sponsored by the UN development and environment program. Among the subjects to be discussed is Cuba's Project No 80001 which deals with the decontamination of Havana Bay. UN cooperation in this program has made possible the training of specialists and the creation of necessary scientific and material foundations. Thirteen Cuban institutions are taking part in the cleaning of Havana Bay and its surroundings. The cleanup is coordinated by the Institute for Transportation Research.

GRENADA

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE REFUSES CONGRESSIONAL SEAT

PA100359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2048 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Saint George's, 9 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The only opposition candidate who won in last week's elections in Grenada has refused his seat in congress to protest an alleged fraud. In a letter addressed to Governor General Paul Scoon, Marcel Peters declined the post of leader of the opposition and announced he will not take his seat in the House of Representatives when it convenes on 28 December.

In his letter, Peters expresses his "absolute dissatisfaction" with the elections, claiming interference by "foreign forces" he did not identify. Peters, a member of the Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), was the only candidate able to withstand Herbert Blaize's New National Party's (NNP) overwhelming victory, which claimed 14 seats.

Meanwhile, GULP Leader Eric Gairy said that he held a meeting with leftists, also defeated in the elections, to discuss the results of the elections, which both groups claim were fraudulent.

JAMAICA

JAMAICAN DOLLAR'S VALUE INCREASES 20 PERCENT

FL080222 Bridgetown CANA in English 1716 GMT 8 Dec 84

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 7, CANA -- The Jamaica dollar has made a dramatic near 20 per cent gain on its U.S. counterpart at the latest of the Central Bank's recently reorganised foreign exchange allocation and parity-fixing auctions here. With the recovery commercial banks were today buying the U.S. dollar for 3.96 dollars (J), compared with the 4.82 dollars that has prevailed for the past week. Under the system the banks sell at four cents higher than they buy.

The development has sent financial analysts here in search of a credible explanation. I cannot see how in one swoop there is an upward valuation of the Jamaican dollar in the region of 20 per cent, declared Dr Huntley Manhertz, president of the Data Resources Systems International (DRSI), a firm of economic, financial, and statistical consultants. There is no economic principle for it, as least it's not clear to me, Manhertz said.

The parity is set at the bi-weekly auctions and the commercial banks' cross-the-counter buying rate is to be four cents lower than the rate which clears the auction. The auction system, which has been through various forms since it started early this year, was revamped a week ago under an agreement between the government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to allow for a free float of the Jamaica dollar. This called for a dismantling of a system under which the dollar could move within a 30 (Jamaica) cents margin, and whose shifting only went with the upward movement of the U.S. dollar against the local currency. The revision also called for bidders at the auction to pay the Central Bank for their foreign exchange at the price at which they bid -- a move the government expected to slow the rapid pace of devaluation of the Jamaica dollar.

At the first bidding under the new system on November 29, the auction cleared at 4.86 dollars (J) against the U.S. dollar -- the same rate it had held for the previous two weeks. However, in actual cross-the-counter trading the Jamaica dollar made a slight gain because of a change in the rule that made the buying rate four cents below the clearing rate rather than at the clearing rate itself.

At the auction, however, foreign exchange demand continued to exceed supply. There were only 3 million dollars (U.S.) available which was being chased by a demand of 4.7 million dollars (U.S.), and bid ranged between 4.10 dollars and 5.20 dollars (J) for one U.S. The Central Bank disqualified 1.1 million dollars (U.S.) worth of bids, and 600,000 dollars (U.S.) worth gained no money. And on Tuesday, continuing the old trend, only 3 million dollars (U.S.) was again available in the auction against demand for 6.7 million dollars (U.S.), of which 5.5 million dollars (U.S.) were deemed to have qualified and 54 per cent satisfied. Yesterday the Central Bank had 4 million dollars (U.S.), of which 3.7 million dollars were deemed to have qualified.

Since the Tuesday auction the Central Bank has in its statement ceased announcing the range of the bids, and neither has it said how many bids were received. We don't have the kind of information on which to make an immediate analysis for this sudden and dramatic change in trend in the exchange rate, said Mark Rickets, managing director of the firm of investment brokers, Security Brokers, Limited, and deputy chairman of the Kingston stock exchange. But it is clear that the rate can't hold for the simple reason that the demand for foreign exchange is continuing to overweigh supply and clearly whatever it is that caused a low bid to clear the acution yesterday will not be long term, Ricketts said.

Ricketts described the strengthening of the Jamaica dollar as good for the psychology, but warned that such a wild variation and yo-yo movement, if it became a feature, would be bad for the economy. It will be bad for planning, putting business in a quandary in doing analyses, he said. Until next Tuesday all business pricing will be at a range of J4.00 dollars to the U.S. dollar, what is going to happen if there is a big move upwards then, and after that another significant drop?

Ricketts said that it would appear that the auction system was not fully understood or something was wrong with it, if after a year foreign exchange claimants are still ignorant of the requirements and 25 per cent of the bids are still being disqualified.

The DRSI's Manhertz said that he had long been convinced that the system which had been in operation was not a true auction, and that the government had engineered a system to reach specific policy objectives. "What happend yesterday convinced me that I am right", he said.

Manhertz said that it appeared that the government was uncertain at what range it would like to see the rate of the Jamaican dollar settle against U.S. currency. The result of yesterday's auction was out of sorts with what one expects in a market situation where a currency floats, he said. You exprect a five and 10 per cent movement, but not sharp changes of yesterday's magnitude.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

BRITISH TO HELP BUILD NEW POWER STATION

FL101550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts-Nevis, Dec 8, CANA -- The British High Commission in Barbados has announoed 4.5 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in aid to Nevis to build a new power station and for construction of a new abattoir.

The four million dollar power station project, begun some two years ago, has been boosted to provide switchgear housing and feeder lines to connect the station to the main electricity circuit. The total package includes a British-built generator and associated facilities, protective equipment, an auxiliary transformer, and supplies spares and tools. The new station replaces an existing facility which has been unable to meet demand since 1972, resulting in regular shutdowns. Output of the new station will be 921 kilowatts.

Construction of a new half million dollar abattoir on Nevis is part of St Kitts and Nevis' long-term livestock development programme. It will replace a dilapidated and unhygienic facility in Charlestown, the High Commission said. At present Nevis livestock is transported on the hoof to St Kitts for slaughter because of the poor existing facilities on the small island. The British project will also feature a chill room for storage and an insulated container for the transport of processed meat to St Kitts. A delivery van is included in the package. Construction work for both projects is being undertaken by local contractors.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS' SILENCE ON GRENADA ELECTION CRITICIZED

FL081834 Bridgetown CANA in English 1824 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec 8, CANA -- The mass circulation TRINIDAD GUARDIAN newspaper has questioned the silence of Prime Minister George Chambers on last Monday's runaway general election win in neighbouring Grenada by Herbert Blaize's New National Party (NNP). Declared the daily in an editorial on what was the first election in Grenada since 1976: It was an exciting triumph for democracy, one which should have moved the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to at least join the heartfelt chorus of congratulations arising spontaneously from within the region. Instead, the paper said, there had been no word from Prime Minister Chambers on an issue so close to the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Grenada's last elected government was ousted in a coup in 1979 by the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM). But NJM infighting last year October ended in a bloodbath, with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, half of his cabinet, and more than a dozen civilians being killed in an Army takeover. The violence led to a U.S. Caribbean military intervention in Grenada, which was opposed by the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

The GUARDIAN said Chambers' various silences were beginning to add up to a political minus and were doing nothing to enhance his image. Several other Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government have welcomed the return to parliamentary democracy in Grenada, among them Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Tom Adams of Barbados, Dominica's Eugenia Charles, and St Vincent's James Mitchell.

The other morning daily here, the TRINIDAD EXPRESS, ridiculed former Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who attributed the poor showing of his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) at the polls to elections rigging. The GULP won one of the 15 seats to the NNP's 14. It seems we Caribbean peoples have revealed ourselves as the most ungracious losers possibly in the world, the tabloid declared. The EXPRESS said that Gairy, who alleged that ballot papers were chemically treated to obscure his party's votes, had now been safely dispatched to the dustbin of history. Gairy had been prime minister of Grenada until he was ousted in a March 1979 cop.

BRAZIL

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL GAINING STRENGTH

PY101425 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The proposal to immediately summon a national constituent assembly is gaining strength daily. Several sectors of society are supporting this idea, besides the politicians. One of these sectors is the church: the new national movement in support of a constituent assembly, headed by Biship Mauro Morelli from Duque de Caxias, will release a statement at the Brazilian Press Association in Rio tomorrow. This document has already been signed by 10 bishops. Cardinal Ivo Lorscheider, president of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops, believes that the church, by assuming a position favoring a national constituent assembly, is starting a new phase. The presidential candidates are also talking about a constituent assembly. However, they do not agree on the date it should be summoned. Paulo Maluf believes that the constituent assembly should be summoned immediately, that is, in 1985. Tancredo Neves wants it in 1986.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REFORMIST, REVOLUTIONARY CHRISTIAN PARTIES MERGE

FL071746 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Dec 84 p 3

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Excerpt] The Reformist (PR) and Revolutionary Social Christian (PRSC) parties yesterday reiterated their decision to jointly fight for the nation's progress when they presented documents to merge the two parties to the Central Electoral Council. The documents were presented during a ceremony at the office of the president of the council, Dr Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo. Dr Juan Rolando Pimentel, member of the council, was also present. Representing the PR party were the political secretary, Joaquin Ricardo, and other members of the party's Central Executive Directorate, among them Julio Cesar Castanos Espaillet, Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes, Juan Esteban Olivero Feliz, Margarita Paez, Nicolas Almanzar Garcia, Carlos Eligio Linares, and Juan Rafael Estrellas Rojas. Representing the PRSC were Claudio Isidoro Acosta, Alfonso Moreno Martinez, Caonabo Javier Castillo, Pedro Peralta, Jr, Ezequiel Garcia, and other long-time leaders of the organization. The two parties decided to merge after many meetings held mid-1984 in Santo Domingo. They decided the new name would be the Reformist Social Christian Party (PRSC) [Partido Reformista Social Cristiano]. Although the two parties have already combined, it will not be official until approved by the Central Electoral Council.

GUYANA

JOINT COOPERATION AREAS STUDIED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL081550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 8, CANA -- Guyana and Yugoslavia, which set up a joint commission in April last year, are looking at some 13 possible areas of cooperation between the two countries, a government spokesman said here. A Yugoslav mission started talks here on November 30 and the spokesman said the areas discussed were trade and economic cooperation, corn and soya production, the development of energy, forestry, agricultural cooperation, and the dairy sector. A team from the Yugoslav firm, Rudis, is already assisting with a gold mining project in the Upper Knoawaruk region, part of the vast mineral-rich Essequibo, under an agreement signed in November last year.